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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

In the Orange Free State in Africa the system of education is national, not compulsory nor free, except to poor children. In 1889 there were 49 government schools, inclusive of two higher schools, with 2139 pupils and 74 teachers. There is one good public library and small libraries in several villages. The state has only four papers.

The English government expects to save nearly $50,000 a year by using jute instead of hemp twine in the post-office departments throughout that country, for making up bags and parcels, the cost of jute being only one-half that of hemp twine. This example is likely to be generally imitated, predicts the Brooklyn Citizen, and may in time effect the market for hemp.

Dom Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, on one occasion wished to found a hospital and, funds being a little low, he hit upon the expedition of ennobling any citizen who would contribute a certain sum to the hospital fund. He soon found that half of Rio was anxious to possess a title and money poured in from every side. When the hospital was finished the Emperor caused to be sculptured above the gates a Latin legend signifying: "Human Vanity to Human Misery."

The following blood-curdling notice is posted in all the stations of the Eastern Bengal Railway: "Passengers are hereby cautioned against taking anything to eat or drink from unknown persons, as there are many who live by poisoning travellers. They first of all court acquaintance with passengers in a sarai or some other place, and then gain their confidence on the plea of being fellow-travellers going to the same place. When they reach a place convenient for the purpose, they poison the water or food of the passengers, who become insensible, and then they decamp with all their property."

A Frenchman with a turn for statistics has shown that in France seven-eighths of the criminals are males, and he has advanced this as a reason why women should be allowed the right of suffrage. "Granting, however, that men and women start equal in the race of life, as regards freedom from crime, it is apparent," declares the Chicago Times, "that the greater wickedness of men has resulted from their greater privileges. If men do not seem as yet to be willing to grant to woman all the rights she demands, she has but to look at the fearful results of too great privileges in man to reconcile her to her destiny."

If Lord Salisbury succeeds in his purchase of the Congo Free State, avers the San Francisco Chronicle, he will certainly have made a large advance in public favor. Englishmen may deny it, but they are largely influenced by the course of a Ministry in sustaining the national prestige abroad. Gladstone was badly hurt by the failure to support Gordon, and the present government has lost credit by its apparent weakness in giving concessions to Germany in East Africa. If Salisbury can show that his course was due to negotiations for the rich Congo State he will be in a condition to make an appeal to the people with excellent chances of success.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says: The Paris edition of the New York Herald quotes Dr. Brown-Sequard as maintaining that to cut one's head off is an almost painless operation. You begin with your throat and as soon as you have cut a little way into the windpipe all pain ceases, and you can go on and cut through the whole neck, with the exception of the spine, without being made uncomfortable. The painless part of the process seems to be overlooked by those persons who make their exit from this world by severing their windpipe. They usually stop when that is done, and then expire, without enjoying the rest of the process, the painless and comfortable part. Suicides by the throat-cutting operation should bear this in mind and cut off the head entirely, thus seeing the whole show for the price of a single ticket.

The government seems to be making fair progress in the education of the Indians, states the New York News. There are 36,000 Indian children in the country between the ages of six and 16 years. The government has educated a small percentage of these children, and, so far, the result has proved beneficial. The records of the Indian schools compare favorably with those devoted to the education of white children. But the Indian children are sent back after they complete their education to the tribes, where there is nothing for them to do but to relapse into barbarism. An attempt to live according to the ways of the white people is immediately frowned upon by the Indian fathers and mothers, and there is nothing that the educated Indian can do to earn a living. This will continue to be the case until the tribal relations are broken up by a division of the land in severalty.

Life.

After the tempest comes the calm;
After the woe the healing balm;
After the shower the bright sunshine;
After hard toil the yielding mine;
After the planting the tender shoot;
After the growing the harvest fruit;
After mad folly reflection deep;
After long watching the blessed sleep.

So runs the mixture of sobbing and song
That checkers this life as we hurry along;
So runs the record of good and of ill—
So runs the story of weakness and will.
But when 'tis viewed in philosophy's light,
The grand sum is perfect—the average right;
The end comes at last, and our joys and our woes
Are ended alike in eternal repose.

—[Francis S. Smith in New York Weekly.

FETTERED.

BY MINNIE QUINN.

Cheyenne's early days, the sheriff was one of the most important personages in the country. In fact, he still holds a conspicious position in most cities of the vigorous, impetuous West.

Some years ago Sheriff Black of Cheyenne was much annoyed by the persistence and determination of sundry suitors for the hand of his fair daughter, Miss Helen.

As is always the case in the mining districts, the male population far outnumbered the gentler sex, and Miss Helen, who was a handsome brunette, would have been a belle among far severer critics than the youths of Cheyenne.

She had graduated in St. Louis, and besides being a gifted musician, was a devout worshipper of nature, and fond of out-door exercise.

Almost any fine evening in summer, a passer-by might hear her rich mezzo voice accompanying her guitar to some ringing "Ballad of the Plains."

Unconscious was she of the fact that the melody floated out from the shadows of the cottonwood trees, and mingled with the broad, effulgent moonlight, and that many a luckless youth dated a hopeless love from the first evening when he had dropped in to help the sheriff and the old servant in making an audience.

Miss Helen cared little for the admiration of men, but accepted it as a matter of course, having been brought up among them. She enjoyed herself in a fashion of her own, with her books, guitar, sketch-book and her spirited horse, Wildfire.

Two of her lovers, however, seemed to gain more favor than the rest. In fact, popular opinion was puzzled as to which would win.

One of these was a tall, athletic young Westerner, who was as bright and invigorating of presence as the air he breathed, and in whose clear, blue eyes not a shadow of deceit was visible. Handsome, for true, but so sturdy and independent that he impressed one as a young giant.

He was an ardent geologist, could analyze a "find" as well as an expert, loved his mountains and worshipped —Miss Helen.

But with all his devotion Joe was a discreet young fellow, and held his curly head up in defiance of mankind in general and his rival in particular, and he had never let the fair Helen feel too sure of her conquest.

The aforesaid rival was a wealthy young mine-owner from Chicago—all that is conveyed by the term, "a polished gentleman!" He had laughed heartily when, on departing for his new home, his Chicago friends had jokingly predicted that he would lose his heart to some western beauty. But here he was, eager to lay his fate and fortune at the feet of the sheriff's queenly daughter.

One bright, breezy day in September, Helen cantered off soon after dinner with her sketching materials, ostensibly to make some sketches of the autum scenery, but really to commune with Nature, the only mother she had ever known, and to decide what she should give on the morrow to her wealthy lover, who that day had asked her to be his wife. She had told him that she must read her own heart before she could answer, and he hoped for a favorable reply.

Joe had been offended by one of her hasty speeches a week before. They were talking about Russell, and she had asserted somewhat warmly that she knew of no one whose society she preferred. As soon as the impulsive words were spoken she repented, but Joe rode away with a look in his blue eyes that had haunted her ever since.

Somehow, Joe's haughty head, flung back like a stag at bay, kept looming up before her menial vision, when duty demanded that she be thinking of Russell and his flattering offer.

The hours wore on, and so preoccupied was she that she did not observe the heavy clouds that were rolling black and massive down the mountain sides.

Suddenly a large drop plashed in her face, and she looked about her in alarm. A heavy equinoctial storm seemed almost upon her.

Wildfire sprang forward at the touch of the whip, and literally flew in the direction of the house.

The great clouds came rolling over the hills like giant ogres clad in mist. Thunder and sharp, vivid lightning followed, and then the deluge!

Wildfire dashed on until they came to the creek, and then the girl drew back in dismay!

The creek was a foaming torrent and she could not see the bridge!

Suddenly, she heard a man's voice shouting to her, and in a few minutes Joe, on his tough little mustang, was beside her. He wore a buffalo overcoat, and threw a large cloak of her own about her shoulders. She did not wait to ask how he happened to come for her. She forgot that he was angry and hurt. She reached out her firm, white hand and caught Joe's extended fingers, and side by side the two horses were urged across the bridge.

They galloped home in silence, and when they reached there and Helen stepped into the friendly shelter of the broad veranda, she noted the fact that Joe led both horses to the stable and put them up.

Half an hour later Joe, arrayed in Judge Black's dressing gown and slippers (articles brought by Miss Helen from the East), was explaining to the rosy, demure young mistress of the house that her father had been suddenly called to the next town, and might not return before early morning. "He asked me to keep a sort of lookout over the place, and when I rode over to ask you to invite me to tea, and found you gone, I hastened after you," he said.

This speech over, an embarrassed silence followed. It was broken by Joe, who looked straight at his hostess and said:

"If I am intruding, Miss Nellie, why, just give the word and I'll go."

Helen assured him, in a constrained sort of way, that she was glad of company, and went out to prepare the little supper herself, for in those days servants were rare in the West.

After supper, in an awkward pause of the conversation, Joe took up a little case from the table, and began examining its contents—a bright, new pair of hand-cuffs.

They were a new kind, just from the East, and Helen began explaining the spring lock which opened with a skeleton key.

Somehow, one of the bands was on Joe's wrist, as she slipped the other bright circlet over her firm white hand, when lo, the lock snapped, and they were locked together.

Helen blushed crimson and commenced searching for the key in nervous haste.

But no key was to be found. Suddenly the truth dawned upon her. The key was in her father's pocket, and he was on the other side of Crow Creek, which was now a foaming torrent and dangerous to cross in the storm and darkness.

She tried to smile and treat the matter lightly, but it was just the ghost of a smile, and it was a very doleful voice that said: "I am afraid, Mr. Gordon, that we must break the lock. Father has the key."

Joe felt tempted to indulge in a hearty laugh over their queer situation, but a glance at the distressed face across the table sobered his mirth. A great throb of sorrow came over him. If she loved him she would not care so much.

He gazed at the shining fetters on her wrists so long and so earnestly that Helen lifted her eyes wonderingly but dropped them again.

What woman ever failed to read the story that she saw in the honest blue depths of her humble young giant's eyes.

Her confusion encouraged Joe, but there was almost a tremor in his voice as he laid his great brown hand over her fettered one and said softly: "Nell, if you only loved me I would believe that it was fate that bound us together. I would take it as an omen that fate would grant me my dearest wish. But, Nellie, I dare not hope."

The girl looked up slowly into her lover's eyes, looked steadily, though she still saw that look in them: "Joe," she said, "it is fate."

The cool and cultured Mr. Russell would have marveled had he seen "that queenly girl" sobbing for very joy on Joe Gordon's shoulder, and perhaps he would have marveled still more had he known that at that moment the thought of him and his millions did not once enter her mind.

When the judge returned in the gray of the morning he found an interesting picture.

The lamp still burned in the corner, and the fire was smoldering away. On the broad lounge by the fireplace sat Helen and her lover. She had fallen asleep from sheer weariness and Joe sat like a statue lest he might disturb the fair sleeper whose cheek was so near his own.

The old gentleman's face was a study. When the truth dawned upon him he flung himself into the nearest chair and laughed until he waked the echoes—likewise Miss Helen.

She was at first bewildered by her novel position, but soon remembered the true situation and relapsed into silence, leaving Joe to tell the story.

"And now, judge," concluded he, "you may loose these fetters with the understanding that they will soon be replaced by more enduring ones. I must not let my prisoner escape."

Helen's father had always liked young Gordon, and his blessing was forthcoming.

The announcement of the approaching nuptials gave Mr. Russell a conclusive answer, and he settled up his affairs in short order and returned East.

The old judge used to tell with great gusto how Gordon won his perverse daughter and how gracefully she wore her fetters after she was won.—[Atlanta Constitution.

How One Hears.

Strangers visiting Washington have been heard to remark that it seemed to them more deaf people were to be found here than they had ever met in any other city. It is astonishing how few persons actually of defective hearing have any notion of the structure of the ear. The membrane stretched across the interior passage and called the "drum" merely serves to catch and transmit the vibrations, like the diaphram in a telephone. In contact with this drum is the extremity of a little bone, which little bone is connected with a second little bone, while the second bone is hitched on to a third little bone, all working together like levers, in order to increase the power of the vibrations acting upon the drum. The inner end of the third little bone comes into contact with a second drum, which is the wall of a receptacle filled with liquid.

A sound from without causes a vibration of the drum; the vibration is communicated through the three little bones and causes a series of pressures upon the wall of the liquid-filled receptacle; filaments of the auditory nerve floating in the liquid are agitated by the vibration thus communicated; the auditory nerve conveys the impression to the brain, and thus it is we hear. To our notion all creation is filled with sounds, whereas in reality what we conceive to be sounds are but vibrations of the air and presumably the universe is in fact one illimitable silence.—[Washington Star.

A Land of Executions.

Great Britain is, above all others, a hanging country, according to statistics given in the London Tid-Bits. This is shown by some opportune leaflets containing official statistics and reports circulated by the Howard Association. From these papers it is ascertained that during the decade 1879-1888 inclusive, 145 of 229 persons condemned to death were hanged, the number including nine women. In Italy no executions have taken place since 1876; in Belgium none since 1863; in Holland none since 1860; in Portugal none since 1843. In Germany and Austria capital punishment is still in force, but it is resorted to with the utmost reluctance. France might almost be placed in the same category, for of 683 persons arraigned for capital crimes in 1887 (the latest return available), only twenty-eight were condemned to death, and of these only six were executed.

The Poisonous Tick.

This pest in Australia sucks the blood out of the animal on which it has attached itself, and it is supposed that some poisonous secretion of the tick passes into the animal. Two or three ticks will kill a horse in a week or ten days if they are not discovered before that time and pulled out, while dogs and some of the other animals will not live as long after being attacked. Animals which have been seriously affected with ticks and have recovered—which is, however, a rare occurrence—become tick-proof, and, as native animals are tick-proof by heredity, most of the loss occasioned is with the introduced animals. These pests would kill human beings in the same way but from the fact that from the itchiness they cause they are invariably found and pulled out.

Scarlet Hunting Coats.

The origin of the use of the scarlet hunting coat in the hunting field has never been satisfactorily explained, and various theories have been promulgated to account for the adoption of that color. According to some, scarlet was worn in the hunting field because it could be seen at a distance. Another explanation is that an English military officer, staying at a country house, lost his baggage, and appeared in the hunting field in his regimentals. Many authorities maintain that it was adopted after the House of Hanover introduced scarlet as the royal livery.—[New York Press.

A Big Slaughtering Business.

It is stated that the Armours, the great meat packers and dealers of Chicago, last year killed 1,200,000 hogs, 600,000 cattle and 250,000 sheep —$5,000,000 worth more than during the year previous. They employed 6000 men, to whom they paid $3,000,000—or an average of $500 a piece for the year, or $1.66 2-3 cents per day. There are several other slaughtering and packing establishments in the West—notably in Chicago and Kansas City—each of which does a large business annually.

LEAD PENCILS.

Interesting Points About a Useful Little Article.

Various Processes in Their Manufacture Described.

"What does it cost to make a lead pencil?" said a New York manufacturer, in reply to a reporter's inquiry. "First, let me tell you how we make a pencil.

"See this fine black powder? That's graphite. It costs 25 cents a pound. This white substance is German clay. It comes across the ocean as ballast in sailing vessels, and all it costs us is freight. We mix this clay and this powder together and grind them in a mill, adding moisture during the process until the two are thoroughly mixed and are reduced to a paste about the consistency of putty.

"This paste we press into these dies, each one of which is the size of a pencil lead, except in length. There are four leads in one of these. After they are pressed we cut them into the proper lengths and bake them in an oven kept at very high temperature. Then we have the lead made. Its hardness is regulated by the greater or less amount of clay we mix with the graphite—the more clay we put in the harder the lead.

"The cedar we use comes principally from Florida, and is obtained entirely from the fallen trees that lie there. The wood is delivered to us in blocks, sawed to pencil length, some of them thick to recive the lead, and some thin, for the piece that is to be glued over the lead. The blocks are sawed for four pencils each. They are grooved by a saw, the groove being the place where the lead is to lie. The leads are kept in hot glue, and are placed in the grooves as the blocks are ready. When this is done the thin piece is glued fast to the thick one. When dry the blocks are run through a machine that cuts the pencils apart. Another machine scrapes them, making them octagonal, or round or flat, or three-cornered, as the case may be. The pencils are burnished by machinery, and are then ready to be tied in bunches, boxed and put out.

"The different grades in value of a lead pencil are made by finer manipulation of the graphite and the use of better material. The average pencil in everyday use costs about one quarter of a cent to make. We are content with 100 per cent. profit on it when we sell it to the dealer. What his profit is you may figure out for yourself if you have one of the pencils about you that you paid five cents for. Of this grade of pencil an operator will turn out 2500 in a day.

"The most valuable lead pencil that I know of is owned by a lawyer in this city. It is a cheap looking affair, but I don't believe it could be bought for $100. The wood in this pencil came from a cedar tree that was probably centuries old before any cedar tree now standing began to grow. It was taken from the bottom of a mall bed in Orange county at a depth of nearly one hundred feet below the surface. Near it was found the remains of a mastodon. The knob on the end of the pencil was made from a piece of the mastodon's tooth. The pencil has never been sharpened, and probably never will be."

The Republic of Liberia.

The climate of Liberia, Africa, is sub-tropical. Palm-oil, ivory, camwood, wax, coffee, indigo, ginger, arrowroot and hides are its principal articles of export. Sugar is its principal product. Cocoa, cotton and rice are also cultivated. Agriculture is carried on with increasing success. Liberia is a republic, the government being intrusted to a President, Senate and House of Representatives. All citizens are qualified electors when they reach twenty-one years of age, and possess real estate. As a temporary measure, whites are excluded from rights of citizenship. The number of settlers from the United States for whom the colony was founded, with the purpose of giving them opportunities for self-improvement, has never been great in any year, and the whole number in the country is reckoned not to exceed 19,000. Additional tribes are, however, from time to time included in its territory. These, with the native inhabitants, are estimated at 1,050,000, about 50,000 of whom have acquired the English language. Of these, some 3000 are members of the Christian church.—[Courier Journal.

A Mammoth Watch.

There are some big things in this town which are overlooked by thousands of persons every day. Among them is a watch in the window of a Park row jeweler. It is a specimen of a large number of the same kind manufactured for the Philadelphia centennial. This mammoth timepiece is one and a quarter inches thick and nearly three inches across the face. It weighs nine ounces.—[New York Sun.

The Queerest Hotel on Earth.

"The queerest hotel in the world is in Guatemala City, Central America," said an English tourist who is stopping at the Richelieu, in Chicago. "While there a few weeks ago I stopped a day at the biggest hostelry and met with more surprises than I have previously encountered in my trip around the world. The house is built only one story high on account of the earthquakes. It is constructed in the form of a hollow square, and the interior court is made beautiful with trees and flowers. The exterior presents the appearance of a prison. After pounding a high knocker on the outer door, you are ushered into a scene of verdant beauty. The hotel was formerly the private residence of one of the richest families of Central America, but the owner was banished by President Barrios for an alleged conspiracy against the government.

Around the interior were balconies overlooking a garden filled with orange and peach trees, palms and beautiful flowers. The fare was good and we had our choice of pancakes with honey, fish, poultry, fruits and coffee and chocolate. You can't eat there if you are in a hurry though. Only one thing is served at a time and you can't get a cup of coffee until everything else has been served. The hotel furnishes candles, but matches are extra. Then there is a system of calling the guests, which entitles the hotel to the name of the queerest one on earth. You are called by flies. The flies down there are nearly as large as an English sparrow and they sting like a hornet, though the bite is not poisonous.

They never kill them, but brush them away. The halls of the hotel are filled with these pests in the morning. Over each door is a transom. Now if you leave a call for 7 o'clock your transom is opened at 7 and the flies go in. Do they wake you? I should say so. The sensation is like that of being sandbagged. In five minutes from the time your transom is opened you are down stairs looking for the proprietor. It doesn't do any good to kick, though, for that system has been the custom for years."—[Atlanta Constitution.

How Stanley Became an American Citizen.

When an American flag was presented to Henry M. Stanley, at the reception given to him by the Americans in London a short time ago, the great African explorer said that he had always considered himself an American and a citizen of the United States, but the circumstances under which he became a citizen are known to only a few. Stanley was naturalized in the Superior Court of this city on May 15, 1885. A few days ago Thomas Roese, the clerk of that court told a Tribune reporter the circumstances connected with the incident. "On the date mentioned," said Mr. Roese, "the late A. S. Sullivan came into my office and introduced me to a Mr. Stanley, who wished to become a citizen of the United States.

"I did not know that my visitor was the great African explorer until he had been in my office some time. Stanley told me that he had always considered himself a citizen of the United States, as he had served in the Union Army and had been honorably discharged. While travelling in Europe, however, he had met an American gentleman who had informed him that he must go through the forms as provided by statute before he became a citizen, and the fact that he was an honorably discharged soldier did not make him a citizen of the United States.

"Stanley was about to depart for Africa at that time and told me that he had come from London to New York especially to be naturalized, and that only a few persons knew that he was in this country. He swore and produced witnesses who swore that he had always considered himself a citizen of the United States, so he received his certificate and departed."

Among the 300,000 or 400,000 autographs which Mr. Boese has, attached to naturalization papers in his custody, Stanley's is the one which is probably prized the highest.—[New York Tribune.

Pure Diamonds Are Rare.

About nine-tenths of the diamonds offered for sale are off color; that is, they have color in them. Ten per cent. only are absolutely white. The difference in the color makes the difference in the price of the stones. For instance, a canary-colored diamond is more valuable than the white stones. Diamonds of this kind are called fancy stones. When set together they make a beautiful contrast. There is no special fashion in diamonds. Much depends on individual taste. Necklaces are now worn a good deal and a good many pieces are made up with small diamonds combined with colored stones. Sapphires, opals, rubies and emeralds find a ready and an extensive market. A fine ruby, weighing from two to three carats, is worth more than a diamond. Fine emeralds are always as high-priced as the diamond.—[Chicago Post.

STANLEY MARRIED.

The Great Explorer's Brilliant Wedding in London.

Henry Morton Stanley the great African explorer, and Dorothy Tennant were married at Westminster Abbey, London, England, in the presence of a company representative of all that is most distinguished in English society.



HENRY M. STANLEY.

The ceremony was not advertised to take place until 2 o'clock, but as early as 10 crowds had begun to gather about the Abbey, and at 1 o'clock both sides of the pavement from the square to Victoria street were completely blocked. Every available position was seized upon by thousands of spectators eager to obtain a glimpse of the explorer and his bride.

Mr. Stanley arrived shortly before two o'clock and passed unrecognized into the yard. Immediately afterward Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone drove up in an open carriage, and were applauded to the echo, and scarce were the tumult of their reception stilled when the bride's carriage suddenly swept up to the western door, which until that moment had not been opened, and before the waiting throng was fully aware of her presence had passed into the Abbey. Six boys and six girls of the little waifs from the Ragged School, whom Miss Tennant had befriended, all wearing white rosettes and their best clothes, were admitted by the cloister entrance, and the rest of the wedding party quickly followed.

Stanley met his bride at the altar. He looked worn and ill, and leaned heavily on a stout ebony stick. Miss Tennant, stately and tall, came in on her brother's arm. Canon Farrar opened the service, then the Bishop of Ripon came down from the altar to the steps, and the two plighted their troth. The tears came into the bride's eyes, but she bore herself with fortitude and made the responses in a clear, soft tone.

After the ring had been put in its proper place, the bride and bridegroom walked to the altar accompanied by Mr. Tennant and the five groomsmen, Messrs. Parke, Nelson, Stairs, Jephson and Bonny, all Lieutenants of Stanley in his late African campaign, Dr. Butler making a congratulatory address bringing the ceremony to a close.

The bride's costume was wonderfully effective, being an exact reproduction of a magnificent dress of the Tudor period.

While on the way to the altar the bride placed a wreath on the tomb of Livingstone. The list of presents makes a column in the newspapers. Honors usually reserved for royalty were accorded the couple.

It was after 8 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Stanley arrived at Melchet Court, a beautiful Elizabethan mansion placed at their disposal for the honeymoon by Lady Ashburton. They were received by the entire household in great state and conducted to a suite of rooms and apartments for their use.

Mrs. Stanley is about thirty-four years old, and is very handsome. She is tall, and has fair hair, deeply-set blue eyes a straight nose, handsome teeth, a full mouth, and fair complexion. Her hands and feet are small and well shaped, and the former are especially attractive because of their dimples. She is the daughter of a wealthy widow. Her father was a parliamentary lawyer.

THE CASUALTIES OF WAR.

An Interesting Statement Prepared by the War Department

Commissioner Raum, of the United States Pension Bureau, has prepared with the aid of the War Department records, an interesting statement of the casualties of the Civil War, and of other facts of special value in connection with the pension legislation, of which the following is a condensation:

Number of soldiers enlisted during the war for the Union, excluding re-enlistments, 2,213,365.

Number killed in battle and by other casualties, and who died of diseases prior to July 1, 1865, 364,116.

Estimated number of deaths of soldiers discharged during the war prior to July 1, 1865, 25,284.

Number of desertions, 121,806.

Number of survivors of the war July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, 1,702,069.

Number of survivors July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, who were subject to the usual laws of mortality, 1,116,069.

Number of survivors July 1, 1865, who because of wounds and other disabilities were subject to a higher rate of mortality equal to twelve years shortening of the expectation of life, 831,000.

Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are probably subject to the ordinary life tables, 831,089.

Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are subject to a greater death rate, 415,000.

Total number of survivors, July 1, 1890, 1,246,089.

Number of survivors on the pension rolls January 1, 1890, 373,102.

Number of survivors not on the pension rolls January 1, 1890, 872,987.

Number of invalid claims pending January 1, 1890, 182,955.

Number of invalid claims on rejected files January 1, 1890, 99,878.

Number of widows' claims pending January 1, 1890, 74,223.

Number of widows' claims on rejected files January 1, 1890, 38,600.

Number of dependent mothers and others on rejected files January 1, 1890, 9414.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

KANSAS is suffering for want of rain.

NEW HAMPSHIRE claims a large hay yield.

ANTHRACITE coal is found in Washington.

THERE are twenty-two republics in the world.

PHILADELPHIA has 500 building associations.

THERE are 8,011,195 head of cattle in Texas.

CANADA is sending out armed sealers this season.

THE German Reichstag has been prorogued.

HOT winds are now threatening the crops of Kansas.

A GOOD many ice factories are being built in Georgia.

FRANCE has imposed a duty of six cents on Indian corn.

NEWFOUNDLAND will raise 120,000,000 lobsters this year.

CHILI has bought fourteen Krupp batteries for $500,000.

CALIFORNIA will give a 37,000,000 bushel wheat crop this year.

THE gold premium has advanced to 202 per cent. at Buenos Ayres.

GEORGIA will furnish 12,000 carloads of watermelons this year.

A WAVE of suicides, murders and other crimes seems to be sweeping the country. Strange to say, the principals in all these affairs are mostly foreigners.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

SACRIFICE hitting this year is unprecedented.

THE Buffalo Players' team is in a crippled condition.

LOUD coaching has been abandoned by the Cincinnati Club.

CAMPAU, late of Detroit, is the Captain of the St. Louis Club.

HECKER is the most popular manager Pittsburg ever had.

THE Pittsburg League Club has tried thirty-one men this season.

RUSIE, the New York League pitcher, has lost ten of his last eleven games.

RAY'S contract with Baltimore exempts him from playing Sunday games.

CINCINNATI owes her position almost wholly to the great work of her pitchers.

CINCINNATI has a prize in Rhines. He won fifteen of the first sixteen games pitched by him.

ESTERBROOK made but three errors in the thirty-nine games of the New York League team.

THE Chicago Players' League team have now been shut out by Ward's men three times.

THE National agreement as it now stands will be a thing of the past after the present season.

THE players of the Indianapolis team are on strike and refuse to play. Cause, no salaries.

ARTHUR CLARKSON, brother of the Boston pitcher, has been signed by the Chicago League Club.

UNLESS the two major leagues amalgamate, Cincinnati will have a Brotherhood club next season.

THE Players' League teams are bunching together more closely every day. Never before has the race been so close.

BOSTON'S League team is making a remarkable record by shutting out its opponents more than any other team.

NO Players' League city shows an average attendance of less than 1000, and there are four National League cities that fall below that figure.

PHILADELPHIA waxes enthusiastic over the success of the Athletics. That team will doubtless win the pennant of the American Association.

CAPTAIN WARD, of the Brooklyn Players, says that in his thirteen years' experience he has not had any trouble with the umpires until this season.

ALL the clubs in the League have come to the conclusion that expenses must be cut down, and in order to finish the season they must be run on a much cheaper basis.

THE society swells of Newport, R. I., are to organize a baseball club, with batteries from Princeton and Yale Colleges. Newport society heretofore has frowned upon the game.

THE Pittsburg National League team has had the smallest average, 340, and is not earning salt for the visiting teams, it is claimed, to say nothing about their own board.

"PRETZEL" GETZEIN, the pitcher of the Boston Club, has caught his second wind. There is not a pitcher in the League who is doing any better work than the old Detroit twirler.

ROAT, the famous third baseman, is remarkable for his silence. He rarely ever says anything, is a great reader, retires early and attends strictly to baseball as a business.

IN order to finish an inning without a deliberate strike out, Ward, of the Brooklyn Players' club, sent a man to bat out of turn. Who, after that, can say that Ward is not original.

THE Milwaukee Club has voluntarily doubled the salary of Thornton, the young pitcher, who is doing such phenomenal work for the club. He lost but two games out of twenty-four pitched.

UP to date 885,356 persons have attended the various games of the two major baseball organizations. Of this number 509,655 attended the Players' games and 375,701 went to see the League clubs.

HECKER, of the Pittsburg League team, has an inshoot that is vicious and very difficult to judge. Umpires are afraid of it, and have to dodge so much that they give Hecker the worst of it by misjudging it.

THE record of consecutive catching made by Ewing two years ago has been beaten by Charles Zimmer, of the Cincinnati's who caught his sixty-second consecutive game a few days ago. Zimmer says that he will catch in every game this season unless disabled.

LEHANE, of Columbus, whom the New York League Club made the fight for, leads the first baseman of the American Association with an average of .996. He has made but two errors in forty-four games. His batting average is only .192, hardly heavy enough for a first-class club.

DAN RICHARDSON is proving to be a better man at shortfield for the New York Players' Club than Whitney, Hatfield or Shannon did. His plays are many of them of the most difficult to handle, yet he gets them with as great ease as he did the hot liners over second. If played in the position regularly he will cover it as well as he did second base.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	41	27	.603	Pittsburg	32	34	.485
Chicago	39	31	.557	Philadel'a	38	35	.521
Brooklyn	43	33	.566	Cleveland	29	37	.439
New York	37	33	.529	Buffalo	18	46	.281

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	46	26	.639	Chicago	36	33	.522
Cincin'ati	43	28	.606	New York	31	41	.431
Philadel	46	26	.639	Cleveland	20	48	.294
Boston	45	29	.608	Pittsburg	17	54	.239

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Athletic	42	28	.600	Columbus	36	35	.507
Louisville	41	27	.603	Syracuse	31	38	.449
St. Louis	39	31	.557	Toledo	29	36	.446
Rochester	38	32	.543	Brooklyn	19	48	.284

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
N. Haven	47	18	.723	Worcester	32	29	.525
Baltimore	51	20	.718	Jersey City	27	43	.386
Newark	36	31	.537	Wilm'gt'n	21	45	.318
Wash'gt'n	35	33	.515	Hartford	17	47	.266

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCK was at one time a law-court reporter.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has been offered $100,000 for a new poem of 6000 lines.

REV. SAM. JONES received $2000 for his ten days' meeting in Richmond, Va.

SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New York, is said to be threatened with failing sight.

THE Empress of Austria will start next month upon an ocean voyage to last four months.

SENATOR SHERMAN has a large fortune, which is said to yield him twelve per cent. annually.

EDWARD BURGESS, the famous Boston (Mass.) yacht builder, is only thirty-two years old.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE, who is at the head of the Masons in this country, is seventy-four years of age.

LAST year the Standard Oil millionaire Flagler built four churches of four different denominations.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, besides being a clever violin-player, is an enthusiastic postage-stamp collector.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL is said to be a close student of American newspapers and American literature.

MRS. REAGAN, wife of the Texas Senator, learned short hand to gratify herself to act as her husband's secretary.

LOUISE MICHEL, the Parisian Communist, says that many of the pleasantest hours of her life have been spent in prison.

STANLEY is said to have received $70,000 in cash for his latest book. The story that he was paid $200,000 for it is absurd.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD has one of the finest houses in Washington, and yet is the poorest man on the Supreme Bench.

ADELINA PATTI, the prima donna, speaks English without a foreign accent, and converses freely in several other languages.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

LEGAL IMPERTINENCE.

Why is it that honest witnesses anxious to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," do not receive the protection from the bench to which they are entitled? How general it is the case that they are badgered, brow-beaten and sometimes made to commit involuntary perjury by "smart" lawyers, "the court" smiling the while and seeming to enjoy the overbearing insolence of the bar. It is wrong, nay a disgrace to the dignity of justice that such things are permitted.

Very pertinently asks a recent writer, why should a respectable citizen be brought into court to be made a butt for the stale wit and libelous innendoes of so-called professional gentlemen? Why do judges allow the ordinary courtesies of life to be violated every day in the tribunals, where, it anywhere, the rules of decency and decorum should be rigidly enforced? Why should a pert attorney be permitted to imply by his mode of examination that a gentleman and a man of honor, whom he knows to be such, has appeared on the witness stand for the express purpose of perjuring himself, and is, upon the whole, a suspicious character?

Is it not enough that an honest man should be taken from his business to testify in a case in which he has no personal interest, without submitting to have his reputation assailed and his feelings wronged by a lawyer who is paid for the job.

CUTTING DOWN THE DEBT.

Reader, have you noticed the last statement of the public debt? For the first time in twenty-five years it is numbered by millions instead of billions. When the war closed and the bills came in the government was confronted with a debt of $3,000,000,000 in round numbers. That was an enormous sum of money. It was so large that some people thought it never would be wiped out But the Republican party undertook the gigantic task of paying the interest and cutting down the principal every year. That policy has been so faithfully followed that the great monstrous debt has now shrunk to nine figures, and is reckoned by millions instead of billions. If Republican ideas of business are continued, it will not be long before the entire debt will be wiped out.

That the Farmers' Alliance is a formadable organization is clearly manifested, and if it succeeds in steering clear of the "artful dodgers" who are risking nothing, in order to fill their bellies—hungry nobody's who know nothing of the farm beyond the greenest tyro, it can be made to accomplish great needed good. But the farmers must shake off the parasites that disfigure their organization and establish a limbo for all who seek self at their expense.

The President having appointed Major James F. Milligan, of Norfolk, Inspector of Hulls of Steam Vessels for this District, to succeed Col. Wm. H. Ward, he took charge of the office on the 17th inst. He is an old "salt," having been a midshipman in the U. S. Navy from 1840 to 1860. Major Milligan is one of the "Old Guard" Republicans and is well qualified for the position; and, too, he is an old newspaper man. The CAROLINIAN congratulates him.

Talk is cheap, and the leading Democratic politicians profess to be mightily confident of the great things their party is going to accomplish at the next election. But in their own inner consciousness they are terribly dismayed at the thoroughness with which the Republicans in Congress are carrying out their programme. The latter are keeping the pledges they made to the people.

A cotemporary rises to remark that if the present unreasoning course of the Democrats in Congress continues the figure of a particularly obstinate and long eared mule will be liable to replace the "red bandana" as the sign and symbol of the Democratic party.

In view of the great outcry by Western cities about their census returns there seems to be some point after all in that old joke about the enumerator taking the "senses" of the people, for they have certainly gone somewhere.

The National Republican Party believes in progress, in justice, in guarding the rights and protecting the interests of the people.

For a man who is perfectly "smashed and pulverized" Speaker Reed looms up tolerably calm and comfortable.

RAW MATERIAL MADE VALUABLE BY LABOR.

What is it that gives raw material value? The labor in it. The material itself really has no value except as it is capable of being wrought. Take the standing tree in the forest; it is worth no more in its place than the shade it affords. So with the minerals lying deep in the earth; they are worth no more in their beds than the rocks and dirt which cover them. But when and how did they all get their great value? Through man's seeking out. He felled the tree, he hewed it, he cut, he sawed, he shaped. He searched for ore; he digged, and tunneled, and drilled, and blasted, and brought it to the surface, and melted and moulded and fashioned it to the form he desired.

When were these raw materials? When man first took them from the hand of nature. When did they first cease to be raw materials? When man first laid the hand of labor upon them. Every blow he struck, every thought which passed into it, changing it from the original, was a material and essential part of the process of manufacture: and when he turned it out finished for the market, a thing of value, what was there in it which made it valuable? Why, *the labor in it.*

A MARKET FOR THE SURPLUS.

A London dispatch says that the prospect for crops in England is very poor. It states that:

"England is likely to require all the cereals that America can send her this year, for the present weather and cold blighting winds are rapidly destroying our own crops. Hay is rotting on the ground, wheat is getting mildew, and the fields are being turned into ponds. Nothing is ripening, and as for the fruit nearly all we get comes, like most other things, from abroad We are more and more dependent upon foreign supplies for provisions and delicacies of every kind; and every year makes the prospect worse and worse for the English farmer."

Without rejoicing in the misfortune of others, the North Carolina farmer can be glad that there is a prospect of such bountiful crops at home, that there will be a large supply to meet the demand abroad. Last year the supply was so large in the country that prices were very low; this year the outlook for the farmers is much better.

"My platform" says Capt. Tillman of South Carolina, the Alliance candidate for Governor, "is self-government—genuine Jeffersonian Democracy. Every man in the State shall have a voice in the government and in the casting of his vote, and the minority shall subside and obey the majority." No wonder the Bourbons are opposing him.

The new State of Idaho is called the "Gem of the Mountains," and it is claimed that she will soon outstrip many of the older and now more populous States on the road to prosperity.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1890.

Speaker Reed told a personal friend to-day that there was not the slightest doubt of the Senate's passing the Federal Election bill, although it might be slightly modified by amendments. As Mr Reed's sources of information are the very best, and as he is a man who never goes off half-cocked, this may be taken as authentic.

The Senate caucus has practically agreed to change the rules governing that body so as to cut off debate when a measure has been considered for a "reasonable time." This destroys the last hope that the Democrats had of defeating the Federal Election bill by resorting to fillibustering.

In the matter of absentees the record was broken in the House this week when upon one vote the enormous number of 122 "pairs" were announced. Many of the members have found it absolutely necessary to go home, or else to give up all hopes of being renominated.

The President promptly signed the Silver bill, which effectually and satisfactorily, as far as the Republicans are concerned, disposes of one of the most important questions yet taken up by this Congress,

The passage of the River and Harbor bill at the present session is becoming more doubtful every day, A number of things have occurred to bring about this condition of affairs, not the least of which is the general belief that the President would veto the bill if it was passed,

If Superintendent Porter can get the Census returns ready in time and he says he can, it is believed that the present Congress will, before adjournment, pass a bill making the New Congressional apportionment under the eleventh census. Then the House to be voted for next November could be elected under it.

There are now being grown at the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, to test their value, fifty-eight varieties of apples, thirteen varieties of pears, fifty-one of peaches, twenty-one of plums, six of cherries, three of quinces, six of nuts, 116 of grapes, eight of exotic grapes, thirty six of figs, nine of raspberries, seven of blackberries, sixteen of strawberries, two of currents, two of gooseberries. Comparative results will be published in the bulletins of the Station

The Prosperous South.

Akron Republican.

The iron towns of the South show a phenomenal growth in the past ten years. They owe their prosperity to protection and are an object lesson to other Southern towns which believe that the free trade banner is the only one to fight under,

The People Must be Educated.

From a recent Speech.

No nation can maintain law with out intelligence; no Republic dependent upon the will of the people can exist except in anarchy unless law, which is the will of the people, is the expression of enlighted opinion. No argument is needed to show that virtue and knowledge are too closely wedded to admit the possibility of divorce. An intelligent people can maintain freedom. The people therefore must be educated; and by the people I mean the masses of society, without respect to class, condition, color or religion. The life of the nation is impossible if the school house be not free to all. To guard the suffrages of a free people from the arts of demagogues, to nerve their hearts against the insidious encroachments of men who would be themselves placed in power with the very money of the State, we must maintain the common school. There will be found a cure for dishonesty in politics and cast in society. It must be open to all, for all need the knowledge there imparted, and the State needs that they shall have it. Home shall teach obedience and the church shall teach religion, but the schools shall teach knowledge, fashioning at the expense of the State the minds that must control the destinies of the State. What answer should be made to the citizen who might go to the schoolhouse and say, "My boy must learn Hebrew?" He would be told, "We do not teach Hebrew; this is a common school." He replies, "My religion requires me to have him taught Hebrew." "Well then hire a Hebraist." So if he must be taught Romanism, let him hire a priest; or if he must be taught Methodism let him hire a circuit-rider, if one can be found; but let him pay for these privileges himself; let him not take the money contributed for the public schools to pay for private and personal luxuries. The State may not teach religion, for that involves spiritual obligations and concerns relations to God; but the State must educate its children in all that pertains to duty in the world. And we must scrupulously guard all attacks, open or covert, upon the integrity of our common schools.

Against the McKinley Bill.

London, July 14.—At Sheffield today the Mayor of that city presided over a meeting attended by twelve thousand persons the meeting having been arranged for last week, its object being to protest against the McKinley Tariff bill as seriously affecting Sheffield's manufacturing interests. During the meeting a master cutler proposed, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce seconded, a resolution calling upon the government to take protective measures against the McKinley Tariff bill, which, it was stated, threatened to become the means of destroying Sheffield's trade with America. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Do we want any better proof that the McKinley bill is just what we want? What free trade opponents do not want us to do we should do with all our might.

"The Seven Modern Engineering Wonders of the World," described by Arthur V. Abbott, with elaborate illustrations, in the August number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* are: The new Forth Bridge, Scotland; the Eiffel Tower, Paris; the new Croton Aqueduct, New York; the blowing up of the Hell Gate obstructions, New York; the Jeads Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi; the St Gothard Tunnel, Switzerland; and the Brooklyn or East River Bridge. A racy biographical sketch is that of "A Vagabond Queen" (Isabella II of Spain). Edwin H. Morris, an eminent authority on dogs, writes of those "Canine Lords" the greyhound, including the superb Russian Barzoi. An article on "The Tin-Mines of the Black Hills" conveys information as to that country's resources which will surprise many readers; "Zoar and the Zoarites" is a picturesque account of a remarkable Ohio community; and "Storms and Cloud-bursts" are interestingly discussed by Dr. Felix L Oswald. There are also numerous short illustrated sketches, poems and stories.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle, Price 50c as A Wadsworth's drug store.

"Rabbits."

North State.

The News & Observer calls them rabbits. That is the name the organ the organ of the North Carolina democracy gives to those who criticise Senator Vance's position on the sub-Treasury bill. We did not know that any public man, no matter how distinguished, ever reached an altitude which placed his public acts beyond criticism, and yet many of the democratic papers seem to think that Senator Vance's opinions should not be questioned. Well, it may be that the boys will, perhaps, find more Alliance rabbits than was expected and that they are a little too cunning to be caught in gums.

Republican Pledges.

New York Press.

Republican pledges kept by the House:

1. Tariff bill.
2. Federal Election bill.
3. Silver bill.
4. Anti-Trust bill.
5. Dependent Pension bill.
6. Administrative Customs bill.
7. Territorial Admission bills
8. Battleships bill.

Republican pledges kept by the Senate.

1. Silver bill.
2. Anti Trust bill.
3. Dependent Pension bill,
4. Administrative Customs bill.
5. Postal Subsidy bill.
6. Tonnage Bounty bill,
7. Territorial Admission bills.
8. Battleship bill.

Next!

No Capital for Democrats in Silver.

Kansas City Globe.

The Democrats will not be able to make any political capital out of the silver bill, which, while it does not provide for the free coinage of silver does provide for the coinage of the whole output of this country. This is about all that could be asked for by the silver producers of the country and the people as well.

No Comment Needed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There are 17 members of Congress from Georgia and South Carolina who represent in all only 66,607 votes whereas one member from Kansas represents 61,465 votes, and one from Minnesota represents 84,278. The lesson of such figures is so plain that no intelligent citizen need fail to comprehend it.

STATE NEWS.

All the distilleries in Granville county have been closed except two, and they have stopped work.

Mr. A, E Reaves, of Clayton-Johnson county, a very highly respected citizen was struck by lightning the other evening at his home in Clayton and instantly killed.

A gentleman in Durham has a watch that was made of gold dug in Chatham county, less than thirty miles from there, in 1825. Six watches were made at that time, and his is one of them.

Deputy Collector Geo. M. Bulla captured and destroyed a large and notorious illicit distillery about twenty miles from Lexington. About one thousand gallons of beer were destroyed.

W. J. Myers of Bertie county, while returning home Windsor, where he had been to receive a large sum of money, was waylaid on the road, beaten very badly, and robbed of over $300.

The Board of Commissioners of Hyde have met and adopted resolutions declaring that the oyster beds are the property of the whole people of the county, and that no individual has a right to claim any of the grounds as his own or to claim exclusive privileges upon them.

Dr R. S Young, of Concord, together with Dr. Hodgers, of Fayetteville and Dr Carr, of Durham, hold the distinguished honor of representing North Carolina in the British Medical Association that mess in Birmingham, England, July 28, 1890, and are also delegates to the International Medical Congress, which assembles in Berlin August 4th, 1890.

Washington Progress says: While digging out the old cellar on the Morton lot on Main street last week, they found six bottles of huckleberries. The bottles were old fashioned chunk bottles quart size. They were buried there over fifty years ago by by the mother of our aged and esteemed citizen Mr. W. Z Morton Sr. She has been dead forty-nine years and they must have been put there some years before her death and forgotten Worms had eaten the corks out, but many of the berries were in perfect form.

Greenville Reflector says: Mr H. A. Rountree cured a barn of tobacco last week, the first in Pitt county. Herbert says he has a fine crop.—Mr. T A. Nichols tells us his crop this year is the best for the season, and his prospects for a large harvest the brightest he has had in nineteen years.—Daniel King, a hard working and prosperous colored man, living near Greenville, told us Saturday he was curing a barn of primings and would finish it that night. He has about sixteen abres in tobacco this year, says his crop is fine, and at least forty days ahead of last year Daniel had four acres last year and made $250 per acre on it

LADIES.

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Elizabeth City, N. C., on Thursday, August 14, 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M. A full representation is desired.

GEO. W. COBB, Chairman.

Bulletin No. 72 of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh contains the object and work of the Horticultural Division, also the details of the experiment to test the value of pea-vine manuring for wheat where an increase of ten bushels per acre was the result An interesting number. Sent free to those who request it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Notice!

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, NORFOLK & NORTH CAROLINA CANAL COMPANY,
Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1890.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal.

Formerly the

Dismal Swamp Canal,

will be **closed** for improvements on the **First Day of October, 1890.**

For further particulars apply to HENRY ROBERTS, Gen'l Superintend't No. 9 Lowenberg Building, Norfolk, Va.

A Handsome and Useful Present,

"GET THE BEST."

The PAUL E. WIRT

Fountain Pen.

"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*

Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable, To suit any hand.

More sold than all others combined.

Send for Catalogue.

Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Bloomsburg, Pa.

(Mention this Paper.)

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Term Opens Sept. 4.

Tuition $30.

Four regular courses of study, Classical, Philosophical, Literary, Scientific.

Special courses in Chemistry, Civil and Electrical Engineering, Pharmacy, and other studies.

Separate schools of Law and Medicine, whose students may attend the University lectures. Address,

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D, President, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the entire stock of merchandise of D. M. Tate, at Kitty Hawk, N. C., and that I will continue the business at the old stand. The old stock will be sold at cost in order to make room for new and larger assortments of goods.

All persons indebted to D. M. Tate will settle with me, and those having legal claims against him will present the same to me for payment.

W. J. Tate.

SUCCESSOR TO D. M. TATE

Kitty Hawk, N. C., June 18, '90.

NETS FOR '90-91.

The Gloucester Net & Twine Company,

invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and quantity low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the

Best Goods

are the most economical to the poorest Fisherman.

Our Mr. Charles B. Ladd, who has already made a very interesting visit to the Fisheries of the Sound, and is thoroughly acquainted with the process of making Nets and arranging them agreeable to the orders of Fishermen, will have charge of the supplying on the Sound, and I will assure the people whom I have dealt with full fifty years that we will do right in all things relating to fishing gear.

Wm Stowe,

President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,

Boston, Mass.

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL.

This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the

25th Day of June, 1890.

The charge for Board will be as follows:

Per day,	$2.00
Per week,	10.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by one person,	50.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by two persons,	35.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by three persons,	30.00

Special Rates to Families of Four or More Persons.

The buildings are new and comfortably arranged; furniture also new. The table will be the best, and servants attentive.

— Daily Steamer —

J. M. WHEDBEE, Manager.

Agents Wanted

BY A LARGE

New York Brewery

For this City and District

Preference given to party engaged in similar line. All goods and fair commission guaranteed.

Apply, with references and particulars, to Lager, care of William Young 21 Park Row, New York.

Notice

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County In the Superior Court.

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiff, vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as Administrator of D. G. Bush dec'd, and S. Morris Waln Administrator of Thornton Conrow dec'd, defendants:

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants, in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C., that a summons has been issued against the defendants, and returned not found as to S. Morris Waln as administrator, and the said S. Morris Waln as administrator will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday of September, 1890, at the Court House of said county and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief and judgment demanded in the complaint. This April 30th, 1890.

J. P. OVERMAN, Clerk of Superior Court.

Harvey Terry Attorney for Plaintiffs,

DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and others. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.

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Maltby & Oldfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.

Drain Tiles,

For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.

Cement Pipe,

For Well Curbs and large Culverts.

George S. Oldfield,

Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.

—Telephone No. 206.—

Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike

Norfolk, - Va.

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.

J. W. WHARTON,

Wholesale

—Fruit and Produce—

Commission Merchant,

3 Tack Street, Phila.

Oranges, Apples Potatoes, Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables

A Specialty.

Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—"Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (100 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry — Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS

4-tf Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLR. FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C.A. Snow & Co.

— OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, —

Washington, D. C

Valuable Water Mill for Sale.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $600 and interest each year for three years. Title good, For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 2 th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE

H. Hilgartner Sons

Steam

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N C,

Fish Advertisements.

HINCHMAN SON & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers



FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA PA.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

A. W. HAFF.

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer



In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc:

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents,

DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS



And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash

On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

1890 Shad Season. 1890

J. H. Harris

— WITH —

CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of



FRESH FISH.

14 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Special attention given to the sale of North Carolina Shad and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.

Stencils and stationary furnished upon application,

SAMUEL, B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER

S. B. MILLER & CO,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION



FISH DEALERS,

NO. 7 FULTON MARKET?

New York.

Shad a Specialy. Stencils and stationary furnished on application.

S. L. STORER & CO,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,



LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,

19 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

O. S. HARDING & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH



Game and Terrapin,

Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.

Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

PRINTERS' INK.

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar: sample copies Free. Address

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HUDSON'S

HOSE MENDER

PAT. MAY 7, 1889.

EVERY OWNER OF HOSE NEEDS ONE.



THE ONLY PRACTICAL DEVICE —FOR— REPAIRING HOSE

THE MAN WHO HAS A HOSE HE KNOWS

Just how the thing goes and will tell you it is indispensable and saves its cost over and over again, making old hose as good as new.

PRICE ONLY $1.00

One box containing 6 menders, 20 Bands, and 1 Filer sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

C. E. HUDSON, CATHEDRAL BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

FIFTY THOUSAND

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

PER ANNUM

With MANTELS, GRATES, HOLLOWWARE, TIN-WARE, and other goods in proportion is the productive capacity of the

Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THEIR STOCK of furnishings for the KITCHEN, the PANTRY, and the DINING ROOM is immense.

WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest pig iron, and the lowest freight rates to all southern points, our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.

EVERY DEALER should have our Illustrated Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

Phillips & Buttorff Mfg. Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERFUMES

—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—

LAND OF FLOWERS!

DOUSSAN'S

Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

EACH 65 CENTS.

ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!

LUNEAS! NEVADA!

IMPERIAL PINK!

ROUSSEL ROSE

EDEN BOUQUET!

LILY OF THE VALLEY!

All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.

"Delicate as a cobweb, Lasting as the hills."

If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.

DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.

46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20. DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.



EXCELS ALL.

Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials,

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,

219 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MELANINE

TRADE MARK

INDELIBLE INK

THE ONLY ★ ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE ★ INK

"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."

MARKING DONE WITH this INK is EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE,

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.

NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—

Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,

127 129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ADVERTISERS Others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising headquarters LORD & THOMAS.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L P. Etheridge, J. E Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr, Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin,

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. J. H. Johnson, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J, S. Cadwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T B. Wilson, W. M,, E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S Fowler, Treasurer,

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No, 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess. Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson. Treasurer.

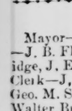
THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J.W. ALBERTSON. J.W. ALBERTSON JR
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T.P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Mill Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City. N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner.
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weise's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice o Dry Goods. Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promee holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,
But hustle right off and get the pick of the New Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hote It has been refited and made first class It is centrally located, within a block o the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - - N. C
Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1890.

Farmers are feeling good

"The best crops since the war" say all.

The CAROLINIAN congratulates them, for their success will help everybody.

It is reported that Senator Shaw, of Hertford county, has a Congressional bee humming quite lively in his bonnet.

Hon. Geo. W. Cobb, Chairman has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of this District at Elizabeth City on the 14th of August.

The census reports show the population of the following towns so be: Jamesville, 343; South Mills 229; Robersonville, 228; Newport, 212; Gripton, 181; Winfall, 125; Coleraine, 111, and Columbia 207.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of a box of sweet potatoes from our friend A. J. Austin, of Powell's Point. They were raised on his farm, are large in size and very fine. He writes that he has commenced shipping to the Northern markets.

The reports from Nag's Head are quite encouraging for that incomparable summer resort. A fine hotel, a magnificent pier, a daily steamer, the best of fishing and everything specially adapted for the comfort and pleasure of guests, more people than ever are going there.

The census of Elizabeth City foots up as follows: 1st ward, 530, 2d ward, 293; 3rd ward, 577; 4th ward, 1515, and 5th ward, 336—total 3252. By the shameful change and drawing in of the corporation boundaries, to serve selfish partizan ends, over *a thousand* properly being to the town are not included.

The Democrats of Pasquotank met at the Court House on the 16th inst and selected delegates to the State and district Conventions. The course of Hon. T. G. Skinner in Congress was endorsed and it is stated that the delegates to the Judicial Convention is partly composed of Blount men for Solicitor.

A correspondent states that the allusion in last week's CAROLINIAN to the thanks returned by the invited guest, reminds him of an instance where there was evidently a similar disappointment. The words used were: "Lord, if thou canst bless under the gospel what thou didst curse under the law, bless this swine's flesh."

On the 14th inst, Miss Bessie G, wife of our friend Mr. George Waters, died at their residence near the Park. She had been ill about four weeks, first from an attack of pleurisy and then pneumonia. Her age was twenty-eight years. She was a sister of Hon. W. C. Glover, Mayor of this City, and was an amiable and loveable woman, highly esteemed by all who knew her. The CAROLINIAN feels deep sympathy for the bereaved. Why our dearest and best friends should be ruthlessly taken from us is one of the inscrutable mysteries.

As the CAROLINIAN has already stated the Census Enumerators of this District have worked faithfully and, nearly all of them, have performed the duties assigned them satisfactorily. In a few instances there were some clerical errors, but they were readily corrected. Reading the law, they understood before accepting the position that the compensation would not be less than $3 a day for full work; but Superintendent Porter has so fixed the rate in this district that a number in the sparsely settled divisions will not realize $2 per diem. This is not just. There isn't one of them who has not fairly earned at least $3 for each days work performed, and they ought to have it. We know personally the most of the Enumerators of this district, and, too, we are familiar with most of the territory they have operated in.

Major John W. Green, of Alexandria, Va, who spent some time here recently, and who has traveled extensively, having visited a number of booming towns in several States and familiar with their history and the agencies brought to bear in promoting their growth, told us that there was no reason in the world why Elizabeth City ought not to grow and very largely increase in population and business, and that if one quarter the effort and money towns he named had expended in advertising and sending broadcast information about their location and advantages were used by our people it would certainly pay us a hundred fold. And there is no doubt about it. There has been no systematic organized attempt made to let the capital and skill waiting in the North and the East for opportunity to know of the magnificent possibilities here. It is time that something practical and effective be done in this matter. That there is gradual improvement and progress here is true, but not a tithe of what they should be. And the blame lyeth at our own door.

To the inquiry of "C. I. F." we answer, yes.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

It's an old saying that, "De bashful pig makes po' po'k."

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

Whatever may be said about *your* 'ology, the old Grecian is mythology,

——Miles of new Dress Goods for sale at Fowler & Co. Call and examine.

No man has ever climbed the ladder of fame on the rounds of drink.

The man who keeps still when he hasn't anything to say is a public benefactor.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

How general it is to ask the question, "What is he worth?" Too rarely is the inquiry made, "Is he honest?" "Is he honorable?" Money is not merely the commercial standard of value, but too often the criterion of social position and the touchstone of character.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

Of course a man has a right to lend his newspaper to his neighbor and he has the right to lend his tooth pick and comb, but if he desires the editor and publisher for whom he professes friendship, to succeed, he will ask those who come to borrow the paper to subscribe.

——WANTED: 100 Merchants to handle Fowler & Co's 25 cent wool Hats and 10 cent Suspenders.

"Iris" asks: "Why was No Man's Land not attached to some State or Territory?" This slip of country came to its anomalous rank by errors in surveys and by acts of Congress fixing boundaries. Outside of the organized Union, it contains 3,687, 360 acres, is 167 miles long and 34½ miles wide, It is sure in due time to be made a part of one of the States.

—Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

At the request of friends, an occasional copy of the CAROLINIAN is sent to Republicans in other parts of the District who have not yet become patrons of the paper. For over twenty years being the leading Republican paper in the Eastern part of the State, and during all that time an uncompromising advocate of the great principles of the party, and published at the low price of $1.50 a year, its publisher feels no hesitancy in asking those who receive a copy to become subscribers.

——Buy E. P. Reed & Co's fine shoes. Fowler & Co., agents.

There is many a farmer's son that has the natural ability at eighteen to take the home place and run it better than his father, who has never yet been allowed to sell a wagon load of produce, a fat steer or a horse, no matter how many are raised, and who is forced to ask 'pa" for every cent of change they are allowed to spend. A boy with any intellect must have a heart as big as an ox's not to run away from a farm whan treated in that way.

——Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

Several complaints have been made to the Supervisor of Census that Enumerators have failed to take the names of certain persons, etc, but upon ivestigation it has been ascertained that the names are all reported. Some people have the idea that it was the business of the Enumerator to "dance attendance" at the convenience of the persons to be enumerated, but this is an error. In cases were the parsons were not found at their usual place of abode, it became the duty of the officers, instead of going again, to obtain the information in the manner stated in the "Instructions." And this has been done.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on as promptly.

There was considerable interest elicited by the contest for the Demorest medal at the Opera House last Wednesday night. The contestants and pieces recited were: Miss Mattie Banks, "The Cry To-day;" Miss Ada Melick, "A Voice from the Poor House;" Miss Nannie Allen, "The Martyred Mother;" Miss Sadie Hill, "Who to Blame;" Miss Virginia Banks, "Moral Suasion or Prohibition;" and Miss Phœbe Pritchard, "The Bugle is Calling." Each recitation was heartily applauded, and each one of the young ladies spoke so audibly and impressively that it was with difficulty that the Judges, Messrs Griffin and Aydlett and Rev. Mr. Jordan, were able to render a decision; but after full consultation they awarded the medal to Miss Allen. It was presented in a graceful speech, by Rev. Dr. Johnson.

The shortest road to long prices is to have the best article to sell.

The County Alliance will hold a picnic at the Park on the 30th inst.

Paradoxical as it may seem, a man is always put out when he is taken in.

There is nothing so easy to grow in this world as weeds, and nothing else is so profitless.

Detraction is a swift carrier pigeon, and slander is a buzzard. Against the dove with olive branch in beak receives too little attention.

The CAROLINIAN isn't a sensational journal nor is it in the habit of gushing over in the sentimental. It believes in the real and the practical.

It is stated that one hundred fowls will produce fertilizer enough, when carefully saved, to top dress one acre of grass or two acres of corn.

We acknowledge a call from Joe W. Henderson, editor of *The New England Torchlight*, a bright and newsy colored journal published at Providence, R. I.

This is the season the bar tender is asked to mix a drink to keep out the heat, and he gives the same prescription he gave last winter to keep out the cold. Funny, isn't it?

At the special meeting of the Town Commissioners last night it was ordered that there be submitted to the voters the question of issuing bonds for $10,000, to be expended as follows: An amount not exceeding $5,000 on Tiber and Poindexter creeks, and the remainder in setting fire wells, improving the streets, bridging creeks, etc.

LOCAL MENTION

The average temperature of the weather the past week has not been oppressive.—Watermelons and canteloupes are plentiful and cheap.—Mr, Charlie Pool is taking a vacation at Lynchburg, Va.—The pair of horses purchased for the Town and Fire Company appear to be tractable and all right,—A map of the wards of Elizabeth City, as gerrymandered, by the "ring" would show it to be a regular crazy quilt.—Miss Kate Albertson is visiting friends at Hertford.—Mrs. Joseph Salomonsky, of Norfolk, is here on a visit to her daughter Mrs. Louis Selig.—Col. C. Guirkin, with Mrs. and Miss Guirkin, went down to Nag's Head on Saturday.—

At this time when one's business forbids
him to roam,
It adds to his burden of care
To have friends at the shore write the
poor stay at home
How much they enjoy being there.

—Miss Sarah Newman, of Edenton, is visiting the family of Mr. Shultz on Fearing street.—Mr. L. L. Rolfe, Business Manager of the *Falcon*, has severed his connections with that paper. He left for Norfolk on Monday.—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, pastor of the Baptist Church, left yesterday, with his family, on a month's visit to Leachville, this State, Having performed arduous and faithful work, he feels that he needs a short vacation.—A deer, neatly dressed and weighing over a hundred pounds, was brought to town on Wednesday. It was killed by Nolly Morgan, of the Forks.—The Methodist Sunday School picnic at the Park on Thursday was a grand success.—Said one of the Democratic Ward politicians the other day, "The people don't know what they want," Really! They need a "boss" in each Ward to run things for them, do they?—

"The melon just now to our market doth stray,
So mind that you use it discreetly,
Because it, alas! has a troublesome way
Of doubling folks up most completely."

—There were a number of strangers in the city during the past week.—Mr. Simpson's new building opposite the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Bradford's on the southeast corner of Martin street, are adding much to the appearance of Church street.—Mr. John W. Glover, who left here fourteen years ago, and now an engineer on a steamer plying between Newport News and Norfolk, was summoned here last week to attend the funeral of his sister Mrs. Bessie G. Waters, whose death is noticed elsewhere. He is a brother of Mayor W. C. Glover.—One of our confectioners says he don't particularly care who makes the laws if they'll only let him make all the iced lemonade,—The Tiber Creek bridge, on Martin street, is being relaid with plank.—The judicious advertiser always "gets there." Once, on a time, Two merchants sought for Fortune's prize
In self same field of labor;
One had the sense to advertise
And soon bought out his neighbor.

—Mr Joseph Pritchard is taking down the old jail and will nearly finish the job this week.—Fresh spots and mullets in the market nearly every morning.—There has been considerable "cussing" and discussing in the local Democratic wigwam about certain candidate, etc, the past week.—A new sloop, the "Esther," just built at Coinjock for Mr. Tilman Lewark, was brought to this Port and measured on Thursday.—Our townsman Mr. L. E. Chapman is the possessor of an inkstand presented to him, when a page, at Washington, by Alexander H. Stephens' then a Member of the House.—The electric lights are working well, giving entire satisfaction.—Miss Kate Pailin has returned from Washington City.—Mr. Fulmer's big tomato is beaten. Mr. G. B. Thompson has laid a sample from his garden on our table measuring *sixteen* inches! Can anybody beat that?—Moses Weisel and family are rusticating at Nag's Head.—There will be a lawn party this evening at Mr. Geo, Twiddy's for the benefit of the Baptist Church—Mr. Thomas Snyder, wife and child, are visiting his sisters, Mrs. Fulmer and Mrs. Cahoon.—The weather has been cool enough the past three days for thicker clothing.—At this place yesterday, by Rev L. L. Williams, Mr. Chas. S. Aydlotte, of Norfolk, was married to Miss Capitola L. McCleary, of Baltimore.—The Misses Pools, of Newbegun, are visiting Mrs. Judge Pool on Lawrence street.—Flora's new advertisement next week.—Just before going to press we had a pleasant call from Major J. F. Milligan, the newly appointed Inspector of Hulls, who was in town on official business.

FILLED WITH THRILLING PICTURES:—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper is again filled with those timely news pictures which have always distinguished it. The front page is a graphic representation of the perils that its Alaska Expedition has to endure before its Journey of 2,000 miles is completed. The sufferings that the cloak-makers put up with is also keenly depicted, and the story told of their hardships. The terrible disaster on Lake Pepin, where the Sea King turned over in the storm and over sixty persons were lost, makes a thrilling illustration.

The Murfreesboro District Conference will meet at Gatesville to-day.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflamation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste. perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

The Encampment at Wrightsville begins to-day.

A Marvelous Discovery Free.

Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

—The—
Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept 22, 1890.
Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra. Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP. Principal.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay requirep. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

—*TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.*—

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SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A. M, Northbound, leaves at 2:25 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M., returning, arrives at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,

M K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R' R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Broad street Station; New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina Canal Co.,

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels. four feet.

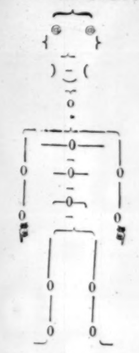
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERT Superintend


This Man was Skinned
through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones
about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of
Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money, we are
Ficile princeps, which is Latin for Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

ROBINSON & CO.,
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, China Glassware, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Lime, Cement, &c.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

"Ours Has Been a Hard Fight."
"But by Industry and Perseverance,"
"Honesty and Fair Dealings,"

We have achieved a glorious victory. We now have one of the largest and handsomest rooms in the State, and it is well fitted for our business, which grows larger each year, and this has not been accomplished by adopting the same name, tags on brands, that other merchants have established a demand for.

—"We Originate and do not Imitate."—

And expect our reward by our own exertions and by keeping the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK to be found in the City, consisting of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c

Always glad to see you. Quotations cheerfully given by mail or by wire. We guarantee lowest prices consistent with best quality.

J. B. FLORA,
Elizabeth City, - - N. C

FOWLER & CO.,
Have In Their
Spring Stock.
CALL!
Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

ABSOLUTELY WATER-PROOF
O.K. BITUMINOUS BUILDING PAPER
FOR SHEATHING HOUSES.
We call attention to the novelty of its construction, it being composed of two sheets of paper with an interposed layer of water-proof bitumen or asphalt, the whole united under pressure, making a sanitary mildew-proof sheathing for the sides and floors of houses, that will last as long as the building upon which it is applied.
Experience has shown that the cheap papers commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects can then only be remedied at great expense.
A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building Paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and it is a waste of money to use an inferior article.
Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet.
SAMPLE, CIRCULAR AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. MICA ROOFING CO., 78 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

BICYCLES!

ALL SIZES, STYLES & PRICES, FOR PEOPLE OF ANY AGE OR SEX.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE!
LARGEST BICYCLE HOUSE IN AMERICA.
AGENTS WANTED.
CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO.,
293 and 295 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.


A COTTON STRIKE
"No, Boss—I'll work no more, 'less you weigh your Cotton on a JONES 5-Ton Cotton Scale NOT CHEAPEST BUT BEST. $60
Beam Box,
Tare Beam,
Freight Paid."
For terms address,
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SINGLE STRAP TRACK
HARNESS.
Price, $17.
The Leather, Workmanship and Finish are of the VERY BEST.
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT.
We can sell you
Harness at from $6.00 up.
Road Carts from $9.50 up.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
ACME MANUFACTURING CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.


Jacob Salomonsky
The Grandest Display of
Dress Goods
and
Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City
The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A Fine Assortment of
Gents Furnishing Goods.
Store on Water Street
Elizabeth City, - - N. C

WHO HAS NOT HAD
POOR HOSE?
I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.
DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY ON INFERIOR HOSE BUT GET THE
"SPIRAL"

300 lbs. PRESSURE
IT IS JUST AS EASY TO GET
THE BEST
IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.
THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:
I. A single colored line running through it.
II. The patent mark "SPIRAL," patented March 30th, 1880.
III. The Corrugated band fastening hose to coupling.
IV. Corrugated coupling as shown in cut.
The "Spiral" Cotton Hose, having no outside covering to hold moisture as rubber hose does, dries like a towel. Insist on getting this Hose, as some dealers will try to sell an inferior one.
Sample free if you mention this paper.
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rubber Belting and Packing,
226 Devonshire St., BOSTON.
328 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 8 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

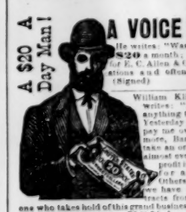
The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

Any single one will be sent on receipt of 2 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tariff," which will be sent for 4 cents.

The whole list will be sent for 30 cents or any twelve for 20 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

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13—	"Workingmen and the Tariff."	8
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The AMERICAN ECONOMIST, weekly, devoted to the discussion of all phases of the Tariff question. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address American Protective Tariff League, 23 W. 23d St., New York.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.
William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I sent for one album as an order for your albums at almost every house I visit. My profits often amount to $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well. We have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gets started profits.
Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Our Read-On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velva Plush. Charmingly decorated inside. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.
Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

WARWICK
"PERFECTION"
CYCLES.

They are made of High-grade Material by skilled mechanics, and are
INTERCHANGEABLE
For Lady or Gentleman:
MAKERS:
Warwick Cycle Mfg. Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

GENERAL FREMONT DEAD.

The "Pathfinder" Expires Suddenly in New York City.

A Sketch of His Military and Political Life.



GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT.

Major-General John Charles Fremont "the Pathfinder" of nearly half a century ago, and the candidate of the first National Convention of the Republican party for President of the United States, died at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon at 49 West Twenty-fifth street, in New York city, where he had lived since last September. He had been ill five days with inflammation of the bowels. His death was primarily due to exposure and fatigue incurred when the weather was unusually hot. Dr. Morton and Lieutenant John C. Fremont, the General's son, were the only persons at his bedside when he died. He passed away peacefully and was conscious and perfectly rational up to within half an hour of his death. He did not think he was going to die; in fact, such was the hopefulness of his temperament, that he spoke confidently of completing a paper relating to his experiences in California for the *Century Magazine*.

Mrs. General Fremont and her daughter Elizabeth, are in Los Angeles, Cal., and another son, Captain Fremont, is at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Sketch of His Career.

General Fremont was born at Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813, was graduated from the Charleston College, South Carolina, and became Professor of Mathematics in the navy about 1835. In 1838-9, he assisted Nicollett in the exploration of the upper portion of the Valley of the Mississippi. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers in 1838 and three years later explored and surveyed the Des Moines River. In October, 1841, he eloped with Miss Jessie, the daughter of Senator Benton, of Missouri. In May, 1842, he undertook to explore the Rocky Mountains and to open an overland route to the Pacific Ocean under authority of the Government.

He ascended the highest peak of the Wind River Mountains, which is now called Fremont's Peak, and in the autumn of 1842 published an account of his discoveries. In the summer of 1843 he conducted another expedition up the Valley of the Platte, explored Great Salt Lake, and made several important geographical discoveries.

Soon afterward Lieutenant Fremont was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the spring of 1845 he conducted another expedition to explore the Sierra Nevadas in California. He was attacked by Mexicans near Monterey in March, 1846, defended himself successfully, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed Governor of California by Commodore Stockton, whose authority was disputed by General Kearney. Fremont continued to recognize Stockton as his superior, was arrested by General Kearney, tried by court-martial and found guilty of mutiny and disobedience, for which, however, he was pardoned by the President. He declined the pardon and resigned his commission.

In 1849 General Fremont settled in California, where he had purchased a large tract called the Mariposa Estate. He exerted his influence to make California a free State and was one of the Senators chosen to represent her in the United States Senate in 1850, his term expiring in March, 1851.

In the spring of 1855 Fremont, with his family, took up his residence in New York city for the purpose of preparing for publication the narrative of his last expedition across the continent. He now began to be mentioned as an anti-slavery candidate for the Presidency. In the first National Republican Convention, which met in Philadelphia June 17, 1856, he received 359 votes to 196 for John McLean, and on the first formal ballot Fremont was nominated unanimously.

General Fremont was defeated, the choice of the election falling upon Buchanan, Fremont receiving only 114, the total votes from eleven States, covering New England, the Middle and Western States. But going South, Maryland alone cast her choice for Fremont.

In 1858 Fremont went to California residing there for some time, and visited Europe in 1860. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was made a Major-General in the regular army and assigned to the command of the newly-created Western Department. While in Europe he purchased arms for the United States Government, and when he returned he went to St. Louis, where he made his headquarters, fortifying the city and placing Cairo in security by a demonstration of 4000 troops.

After the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, Fremont proclaimed marshal law, arrested active secessions, and suspended the publication of newspapers charged with disloyalty. He issued a proclamation August 31, assuming the government of the State, and announcing that he emancipate the slaves of those in arms against the United States.

President Lincoln approved of the proclamation except the emancipation clause, which he considered premature, and he asked Fremont to withdraw it, which the latter declined to do and the President therefore annulled it himself in a public order. He was, after an investigation by the Secretary of War, November 2, 1861, relieved from his command just as he had overtaken the Confederates at Springfield.

President Hayes nominated him for Governor of Arizona Territory in June, 1878, and he was afterward appointed to that post. Since then he has done good work in improving that region.

On April 22 last President Harrison sent the name of General Fremont to the Senate as Major-General on the retired list. The nomination was confirmed April 26 and the President signed the commission April 30.

A MURDEROUS FIRE.

Seven Persons Perish in an Incendiary Conflagration at Quebec.

Pierre Maranda, an insurance broker, his wife and five children were found burned to death in their beds at their residence, on St. Joseph street, Quebec, Canada, shortly before daylight.

The fire suspiciously started in a tavern on the first floor of the house kept by Joseph Delamarre, and was only extinguished after the interior of the house had been gutted.

Delamarre, his wife and barkeeper, who lived over the bar and below the Mirandas, escaped, fully dressed, Delamarre having his policies of insurance in his pocket.

They never notified either police or firemen that anybody lived above them, and the charred remains of seven victims were only discovered long after the fire had been extinguished.

Coroner Belleau and Chief of Police Vohl then ordered the arrest of Delamarre and his wife, Georgiana Binet, and their barkeeper, Jean Gauthier, and all three are now in jail charged with having caused the death of the Maranda family.

Maranda had been employed in Boston for some time and came on the day before the fire for his family, who were to leave immediately for their new home.

A HERO DROWNED.

After Rescuing Two People Lieutenant Donaldson Perishes.

Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson, Company G, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, quartered at Fort Grant, Arizona, and Miss Lottie Spurgeon, the daughter of Chairman Spurgeon, of the County Board of Supervisors, were drowned at Newport Beach, a pleasure resort a short distance from Santa Ana, Cal. Miss Spurgeon, who was an expert swimmer, ventured too far from the beach, and was carried out by the current. B. F. Hall and his daughter went to her assistance, but their strength soon gave out. Lieutenant Donaldson then plunged through the surf and succeeded in rescuing Hall and his daughter. He then tried to rescue Miss Spurgeon, but just as he reached where she was both disappeared. Their bodies have been recovered.

BELGIUM expects to get a mortgage on the Congo Free State, and will advance $1,000,000 cash and $100,000 annually for ten years.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MARY BRUNOL, aged fourteen, and Clinton Schuneck, aged thirty-five, had a lovers' quarrel at Reading, Penn., which ended by Schuneck shooting the girl, killing her instantly. He then shot himself through the head, inflicting a fatal wound.

THE yacht Marion, of South Boston, Mass., from Rye Beach to Pigeon Cove, struck a rock near Portsmouth, N. H., and was sunk. Three of the crew of four were drowned.

BETWEEN 1200 and 2000 iron workers refused to go to work in the New Jersey Steel and Iron Mills at Trenton, N. J., which are owned by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York city, because of the refusal of the firm to sign the Amalgamated Iron Workers' Association scale of wages and recognize that labor organization.

EX-ALDERMAN CHARLES DEMPSEY, the last of the "boodle" Board of Aldermen, of New York city to return from Canada, gave himself up and furnished $25,000 bail for trial.

MISS NANCY GOODRICH, 110 years old, died in Bloomfield, Conn., her birthplace. She had been in good health and could read without spectacles.

THE cloakmakers' strike in New York city ended, a compromise having been effected. The losses on account of the strike and lockout are estimated to be: $11,000 to the cutters, $200,000 to the tailors, $30,000 to the contractors, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the twelve firms composing the Manufacturers' Association.

A TERRIFIC thunder and wind storm occurred at Fairlee, Vt., and vicinity. Steam tug Pearl capsized on Fairlee Pond, and Captain Frank Brown, aged thirty-three years, was drowned. The steamer sank. Other boats were upset.

MISS LAURA EGAN, of Jersey City, N. J., died in agony of blood poisoning, caused by a centipede's bite.

THOMAS MURPHY, aged seven years, and John Philpot, aged seven, were drowned while bathing in the Charles River at Newton, Mass.

CHARLIE JACKSON, eight years old, picked up a pocketbook containing nearly $15,000 in gold, gold certificates and checks, near Nahant, Mass.

THE works of the Columbia Iron and Steel Company and the Pennsylvania Construction Company, at Uniontown, Penn., have been sold to English capitalists.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, of New York city, has endowed a college and home for shipbuilders with $1,000,000. It will be one of three similar institutions in the world.

Two children, between four and five years old, belonging to Timothy Sullivan and John Brull, of Colchester, Conn., set on fire a barn in that place, while playing with fire, and perished in the flames.

A TERRIBLE explosion of gas occurred in blast furnace No. 1 at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Penn., by which four men were badly injured, two of them fatally.

THE body of a new-born infant was found on the bank of the river at Burlington, N. J. The infant's lips had been stitched with thread to prevent it from making an outcry.

SEVERE gales, with rain and hail, visited Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The roofs of over twenty houses in Trenton, N. J., were blown off, and fully three hundred trees were blown down. Michael Corcoran and Louis Schlegel, iron workers, employed in Cooper & Hewitt's mill, at Trenton, were killed by lightning.

THE population of New York city, as determined by the official rough count at the Census Office in Washington, is 1,513,501.

THE 20,000 striking cloak contractors and makers in New York city decided to repudiate their representatives' agreement with the manufacturers and refused to resume work.

South and West.

THE Northern Pacific Express Company's office in Chicago, Ill., has been robbed of $14,000. There are conflicting stories as to how the robbery was done.

PERRY COMSTOCK, a well-to-do farmer of Owasso, Mich., murdered his young wife, attempted to kill his adopted son, Oliver, and then committed suicide.

CHARLES PARROTT, a wealthy planter of Cleveland County, Ark., shot and killed Calvin and Thomas Huddlestone, two other rich planters, near Orlando, Ark.

THIRTEEN people were out in a boat on Alachua Lake, near Gainesville, Fla., and the boat capsized. Three of the party—Mrs. L. J. Burkheim, Mrs. Burkheim's son, aged three years, and Miss Tillie Brown—were drowned. The others clung to the boat and were rescued.

HUGO BLINDSEE, aged fifty, and his two sons were fatally injured at a railroad crossing in Chicago, Ill., while crossing the tracks in a wagon. The accident was due to the flagrant stupidity of a gate keeper.

THE seven story warehouse of the Security Warehouse Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire. Loss nearly $1,000,000.

CROPS in the vicinity of Highland, Glasgow and Beiger, Minn., were completely destroyed by wind and hail. Every chimney in the town of Elgin, Minn., was knocked over.

BY the burning of John Hamlet's residence near Valparaiso, Ind., Mrs. Hamlet and four children, the oldest only eight years old, lost their lives.

THREE miners—John Hart, Thomas B. Bunney and Richard L. Abb—were killed by the timbers giving way after a blast in the Highland mine, near Lead City, South Dakota. Another man was killed in an accident at the mine that same afternoon.

ONE of the principal business blocks of Denton, Texas, was burned. Loss, $100,000.

THE drouth in Kansas was ended by a soaking rain, the first that had fallen there in twenty-five days.

A NUMBER of additional bodies were recovered at Red Wing, Minn., making the total death roll from the cyclone at present one hundred.

THE Ohio Republicans in convention assembled at Cleveland nominated Daniel J. Ryan for Secretary of State.

A VIOLENT wind and rain storm damaged Monroeville, Ohio. Lightning struck Otto Goldner's house, killing three sons—Freddie, Willie and Otto—who were sitting on a lounge.

THE Farmers' Alliance Convention in Minnesota nominated S. M. Owens for Governor.

THE Natural Bridge property in Virginia has been sold to a Massachusetts and Virginia syndicate for $300,000. It was purchased from Colonel H. C. Parsons and James G. Blaine, who have owned it for a number of years.

Washington.

SECRETARY TRACY revoked the sailing orders of the United States steamer Essex so far as they applied to the transportation of the body of the inventor Ericsson to Sweden, and either the new cruiser Philadelphia or Admiral Gherardi's flagship Baltimore will perform that service.

THE President made the following nominations: Samuel Kimberly, of Virginia, to be Secretary of Legation in the Central American States and Consul-General of the United States at Guatemala; Ossian Bedell, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Fort Erie.

THE President and Secretary Windom have approved the designs of the new Treasury notes provided for by the new Silver bill. These notes will be of eight different denominations, as follows: $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100 and $1000.

THE Secretary of the Navy ordered the acceptance of the cruiser Philadelphia.

THE nomination of James J. Peterson, of West Virginia, to be Consul of the United States at Merida, Mexico, was withdrawn.

THE President has signed the Silver bill.

HERMANN NICHENS, of North Dakota, has been nominated to be Consul of the United States at Barranquilla.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent to Congress the recommendations of the Committee on Extradition of the recent Pan-American Conference.

PROFESSOR JAMES R. SOLEY has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., October 1, 1850. He was graduated at Harvard in 1870 and became Professor at the United States Naval Academy in 1871.

THE five general appraisers' nominations were confirmed by the Senate. They are Charles H. Ham, of Illinois; James A. Jewell, of New York; George H. Sharpe, of New York; George C. Tichenor, of the District of Columbia, and Joseph B. Wilkinson, of Louisiana.

THE President nominated General A. B. Nettleton, of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

W. S. LERTY, United States Marshal for the District of Oklahoma, has resigned, and the President has accepted the resignation.

THE President left Washington for Cape

AN English lady resident in Servia reports the discovery near Beyroot of a bedstead made of gold and silver and inlaid with precious stones. An inscription upon it in English characters states that it belonged to Eleanor, Queen of England. The bedstead was discovered in a cave, and must have been placed there for security when Edward I left the East in 1272.

May, N. J., where he was to spend several days with his family.

THE President filled the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury made vacant by the confirmation of George C. Tichenor as one of the new General Appraisers by sending to the Senate the nomination of Oliver L. Spalding, of Michigan.

Foreign.

THE Universal Peace Congress was opened at London, England, by David Dudley Field, of New York.

A LARGE tract of Bavaria is infested with worms, which are destroying verdure of all kinds. Upward of 800,000 pine and fir trees have been ruined.

THE Government of Salvador declared the country to be in a state of siege.

FORTY-FOUR deaths from cholera have occurred among the members of a battalion of Ghoorkas stationed at Dharmsala, in the Punjab, India.

THE floods in Southern Hungary have caused much damage along the Danube. Ten persons have been drowned.

THE towns of Uciary and Schwierzen, in Russia, have been nearly destroyed by incendiary fires.

THE fire in the Stamboul quarter of Constantinople, Turkey, destroyed a thousand houses and ruined 125 timber merchants. It was feared that many lives were lost.

AN increase of pay and other concessions have been granted by the British Government to the telegraphists.

BARON GRAVENREUTH has been appointed temporary Imperial German Commissioner in East Africa.

THE strikers in the nitrate district of Chili number 7000. A conflict occurred between a number of riotous strikers and a body of troops, in which forty of the strikers were killed or wounded.

THE Newfoundland bait cruiser Fiona fired on a French vessel which was taking bait off St. John's.

A NEW Cabinet has been formed in Cape Colony, South Africa. It is probable that the railway policy of the Government will be modified, and that the lines will be extended in 1891.

THE twelve-year-old son of the Rev. Dr McLean, a well-known Indian missionary, and a farmer named Battell were killed instantly by lightning while at supper, near Moose Jaw, Northwest Territory.

SOME citizens of Fez have been arrested for trying to take the life of the Sultan of Morocco.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, eighty years of age, and his grandson, eight years old, were drowned in the Humber River, at Bolton, Canada. The boy fell into the river and the old gentleman attempted to rescue him.

A WHOLE family, consisting of father, mother and six children, was suffocated to death by charcoal fumes in a room in Paris, France.

LARS NEILSEN, a trader residing on the small island of Gela, in the Solomon group in the Pacific, and three of his native assistants have been killed and eaten by the islanders. Within the past year six white men have been killed and eaten by the cannibals of this group out of a total white population of thirty.

HELIGOLAND.

The Little Island Which England Has Ceded to Germany

A Berlin dispatch states that Admiral Reinhold Werner declares that the possession of Heligoland is more valuable than territory in Africa, because it renders a blockade of the German North Sea almost impossible, and spares Germany the keeping of a fleet there.

Speaking of the little island which Great Britain has just ceded to Germany, receiving in return extensive territory in Africa, a writer in *Harper's Weekly* says:

"The relative value of national possessions is curiously illustrated by the fact that England, with her 9,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface, receives for this little island, which is not as large as Central Park, an indemnity representing about half a million square miles of Africa soil. Even this may



HELIGOLAND.

prove less than profitable, for Heligoland yields an annual revenue of $40,000, while he would be a bold prophet to assert that any European power will make both ends meet in the administration of the Black Continent. But though as a mercantile exchange the British have received a questionable property from Germany, still it is a matter of congratulation for the civilized world that the two greatest Protestant nations of Europe, both belonging to the same Germanic race, and both rivals in the same industrial field, should have removed from between them the cause of what might at any time provoke a war.

"Heligoland became English after the defeat of Napoleon and his exile to Elba. At that time no one but Gneisenau dreamed of such a thing as a mighty German Empire, stretching from the ocean to the Russian frontier, and England had little difficulty in holding it by treaty."

"It lies adjacent to Germany's greatest seaport, and commands the approach to the second in importance as well. If a foreign power should claim possession of Block Island or Fisher's Island, we could realize how Germans regard Heligoland in British hands. Or if we could imagine an island off the mouth of the Mississippi, or between Sandy Hook and Fire Island, the cases would be somewhat analogous, provided the British flag floated over them. Fortunately Heligoland has long since ceased to be considered valuable to England, while to Germany it has risen in importance with every increase in the German navy, every addition to Germany's merchant marine, and, above all, every indication of having to reckon with Russian or French cruisers."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has received $4500 from an individual who signs himself "Conscience." It has come along in installments and is, the writer says, interest on money of which he defrauded the Government. He does not say how the Government is ever to get the principal.

THERE has been a mad dog scare in Eastern Connecticut ever since last fall, and several hundred dogs have been killed which were thought to have displayed symptoms of hydrophobia.

THE MARKETS.

29 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 40	@ 5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 62	@ 4 75
Sheep	4 65	@ 5 25
Lambs	5 75	@ 7 85
Hogs—Live	4 10	@ 4 30
Dressed	5½	@ 7½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 40	@ 4 65
Patents	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	94⅜	@ 95¼
Rye—State	58⅛	@ 59⅛
Barley—Two-rowed State	68	@ 70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	42⅛	@ 44¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 39
Mixed Western	34	@ 38
Hay—Good	60	@ 70
Straw—Long Rye	80	@ 85
Lard—City Steam	—	@ 5.80c
Butter—State Creamery	13	@ 18
Dairy, fair to good	11	@ 16
West. Im. Creamery	6	@ 13
Factory	5½	@ 10
Cheese—State Factory	6	@ 8¼
Skims—Light	3	@ 5¾
Western	5½	@ 7
Eggs—State and Penn	17½	@ 18
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	2 45	@ 4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@ 5 10
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 00	@ 7 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 00	@ 4 05
Flour—Family	3 85	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@ 95¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	41½	@ 42
Oats—No. 2, White	36¾	@ 37
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@ 65
BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 10	@ 5 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45	@ 48
Oats—No. 2 White	37½	@ 40
Rye—State	67	@ 70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@ 6¼
Sheep—Live weight	4	@ 5
Lambs	5½	@ 8
Hogs—Northern	4¼	@ 4¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	3 50	@ 3 [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2, Red, July	92	@ 92¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, July	44⅛	@ 45¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 36
Potatoes—Rose	40	@ 50
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@ 17
Cheese—Part skims	5	@ 6

OVER A HUNDRED DEAD.

Minnesota Swept by a Terrible and Fatal Cyclone.

A Lake Steamer Upset and Scores of Excursionists Drowned.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: Minnesota stands appalled at the wreck wrought by the storm king. Sunday, July 13, 1890, will be remembered as the date of the greatest catastrophe in the commonwealth's history.

There is death and destitution on every hand, and bits of crape hang from the doors of a hundred homes.

Three distinct tornadoes passed over Minnesota during the evening between the hours of five and half-past nine. The first descended upon Lake Gervais at five minutes past five o'clock, reaching its height at a little clump of cottages in an amphitheatre at the foot of the lake and passing away into Wisconsin. The second descended upon the quiet village of Little Canada at a quarter to six o'clock, wrecking many houses, killing one man and injuring many others.

The last and most awful in its result was that which overtook the excursion steamer Sea Wing in Lake Pepin an arm of the Mississippi at two minutes to nine o'clock, overturning the little craft and precipitating its load of human freight into waters lashed to fury by the winds.

One hundred and seventy-eight excursionists were on this boat, and it is believed that not less than 110 of them were drowned.

The gay party of excursionists left Red Wing, Diamond Bluff and Trenton for a trip to Camp Lake View, where the First Minnesota regiment was taking a ten days' outing. The day at the grounds was pleasantly spent without special incident, and at half-past eight o'clock the party started back on the pretty little steamer with a barge attached. As the whistle sounded for the departure a bank of black clouds was seen coming up in the west. This caused no fear in the hearts of the boat hands or the passengers.

The steamer put out to the middle of the lake and the bank of clouds rose higher and higher in the heavens, and as the shades of night began to gather the heavens soon became streaked with flashes of lightning.

The wind soon increased to a gale and the lightning became fiercer and more incessant. The boat's crew now began to get uneasy, and as a huge black cloud was observed to be approaching from below and much faster than the upper bank of mountainous thunder bearers a tremor of deep concern was noticeable in the voice of Captain Wethern, who was the master. The wind now began to blow a hurricane and a hot wave of air from the advancing cloud was noticeable. The Captain went to the side of the pilot and cautioned him to steer the boat over toward the Wisconsin shore of the lake.

A moment later and it began to hail, and stones the size of eggs were soon falling on the heads of the now excited and frightened people.

The Captain was now thoroughly alarmed and in an excited manner as his trembling wife and twelve-year-old boy ran to his side called out to the pilot to turn the course of the boat and run her upon the beach.

The pilot endeavored to put the order into execution, but it was too late—the hurricane was upon them. The boat would not answer her rudder, and the steamer with the barge became a floating raft at the mercy of the waves, which were running very high and washing over the lower deck.

A wild rush was made for the several piles of life preservers, which had been scattered about the decks previous to the spread of the alarm.

The Captain was induced to cut loose the floating barge. An order was given to put the women aboard the barge, but in the excitement it were unheeded. The rope was cut and the barge drifted rapidly away and grounded. Thirty men and women were aboard and were saved.

Released from the weight of the barge, the Sea Wing tossed about like a cockle shell, and her head could not be kept to the wind. "Run for the shore," commanded the Captain. The moment the bow was turned toward the east the wind caught the craft amidships and whirled it clear around. It righted and seemed safe, but even the howling of the storm was lost in the wild and despairing shrieks that came from the doomed passengers. Women clung to each other and to their children, and the shrill treble of their cries and lamentations went out and mingled with the deep diapason of the wind, that was now blowing a hurricane.

Men on the upper deck could scarcely hang on, and two women had their exhausted hold torn away and were swept off into the boiling waters astern. A little lull came, and then a wilder burst of the storm. The bow of the Sea Wing was lifted into the air. The broadside of the vessel caught the force of the gale, and the boat was lifted almost bodily out of the water, turned over, and then dashed down into the river. The upper works were smashed to splinters and crushed beneath the weight of the hull, which was raised above the river. Scores of women and children sent up a last agonizing shriek of terror and despair as they were hurled into the water, the greater portion of them being carried underneath by the suction. The water about the capsized boat was soon dotted with the heads of the stronger swimmers, and in a few moments some twenty-five or more were safely lodged on the upturned bottom. [illegible] the temporary place of safety assisted the others in climbing up the slippery surface, and in ten minutes all the human beings in sight of the poor creatures were on the boat and adding their efforts to the united cry for help from the shore.

The fury of the storm was soon abated, and just as the few remaining ones were beginning to think there was hope of escape from death the boat gave another plunge and again precipitated them into the water as it turned back on its side. There was another struggle between life and death, and a few more lives were lost before the side of the boat could be reached.

About midnight a band of rescuers congregated on Central Point and commenced the work of removing bodies from the wreck. By 2 o'clock fifty-two bodies were taken out and placed in a long row on the bank of the lake. All of the bodies that could be secured were removed from the boat, many more still remaining in the cabin, which could not be reached until the steamer was towed to the shore after daylight. The bodies were later on taken on board the steamer Ethel Howard, and at 3:30 A. M., the steamer started up the lake to Red Wing. The bodies were ranged in six rows on the lower deck of the boat, and as the steamer arrived at its destination at 6:10 A. M. hundreds of citizens of the ill-fated city were on the dock ready to commence the work of identification.

The Sea Wing had on board, according to the best estimates, 207 people, including the crew. It is believed eighty-one have been saved, leaving a death list of 126, which may be reduced slightly.

The steamers Lubbe and Haven, after three hours' work, succeeded in pulling off the cabin, and then the stoutest hearts grew faint at the scene disclosed. Here a young man's body is cold and stiff, with the form of his sweetheart clasped close to his heart. A mother with two children at her bosom floated by next. Girls and boys, even babies, were locked together in the rigid embrace of death, some with faces portraying the sad struggle in which they died, and others with placid features. Nearly fifty bodies were in the cabin, and others had been dragged down to the machinery of the lower deck.

The wife and son of Captain Wethern were among the dead. As rapidly as recovered the bodies were conveyed to Lake City for identification and then forwarded to their homes. The river is black with craft of every description surrounding the wreck, and cries and shrieks follow rapidly the recovery of each body, showing the identification of the dead by their distratcted friends. Hundreds of stricken relatives who vainly clamored on the shore for the transportation on the water are standing at the landing, hoping or fearing that each trip of the funeral boat will bring the remains of the loved ones.

The work of rescue is in charge of Adjutant-General Mullen, of Minnesota, who has ordered out the First Regiment to assist. Slowly, and one by one, the bodies are now being recovered. Here is one dragged by a grappling hook from the hold of the steamer, and there a shout announces the discovery of a floating body further down stream. Every few minutes the boom of a heavy piece of ordnance roars out over the water where Battery A is endeavoring to bring by concussion some body to the surface. Slowly the gaps are filled between the full list and the living, and slowly the despairing group on the shore thins out as body after body is claimed and carried out. Thus the sad work goes on as night closes down upon the scene, and by lanterns and torches the search will be carried on far into the night.

The same terrible storm visited Lake Gervais, Minn. It swept all before it and completely laid waste the country along the northwest shore of the lake. The tornado formed to the north of St. Paul shortly after 5 o'clock, and could be plainly seen from the city traveling in a southeasterly direction. It passed very close to Little Canada and struck the ground between that place and Lake Gervais, sweeping the ground completely clear as far as the lake shore, tearing up trees, knocking down buildings, and carrying with it everything that stood in its track.

At Lake Gervais seven persons were killed. But one person was killed at Little Canada. She was Mrs. C. M. Melancon.

In the immediate vicinity of Little Canada no less than ten dwellings were wrecked.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

153D DAY.—Among the nominations received from the President was that of Colonel Alexander McD. McCook, Sixth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General....Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution for the calling of an International Silver Conference ....The Frye Shipping bills were debated by Messrs. Gibson and Coke, no vote being reached....The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Colorado, such claims being by virtue of Spanish or Mexican rights.

154TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the two shipping bills, and was addressed by Messrs. George, Harris, Frye, Stewart, Call and Teller. The vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Vest, providing for the foreign trade, but not for the lake or coastwise trade, for free ships. The amendment was rejected—yeas, eighteen; nays, twenty-nine (a strict party vote). The bill was then passed—yeas, twenty-nine; nays, eighteen. The only exceptions to the vote being a strictly party one were that Mr. Payne voted with the Republicans in its favor and that Messrs. Edmunds and Plumb voted with the Democrats against it....The vote was then taken on the Postal Subsidy bill, and it was passed—yeas, twenty-eight; nays, sixteen—Mr. Payne voting aye, Mr. Edmunds no, and Mr. Plumb not voting....The Tariff bill was, on motion of Mr. Morrill, taken up, and became the unfinished business....After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

155TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed at length by Messrs. Allison, Gorman, Edmunds, Vest, Hawley and Frye.

156TH DAY.—The day was spent in discussing the paragraph of the Sundry Civil bill relating to the Irrigation Survey; no action was taken....Mr. Sherman reported a substitute for a bill introduced by him to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of National banks and to restore to the channels of trade the excessive accumulations of lawful money in the Treasury.

157TH DAY.—The irrigation survey question was discussed, but no action was taken....The House bill to establish a National military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga was passed....The resolution offered by Mr. Cullom as to transportation of goods in bond between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States over the Canadian Pacific Railroad was passed....Mr. Dawes reported the Indian Appropriation bill....Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to establish a limited postal and telegraph service....Mr. Teller introduced a bill giving a pension of $2000 a year to Mrs. Jessie B. Fremont.

158TH DAY.—The day was spent in further discussion of the irrigation survey paragraph of the Sundry Civil bill....Among the nominations received from the President were the following: Oliver H. Spalding, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. H. Stackpole, H. W. Somerville, and F. N. Shurtleff, to be General Appraisers of Merchandise.

In the House.

163D DAY.—Mr. Conger presented the conference report on the Silver bill. It was resolved to debate the report at once....The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills. When the House met at 8 o'clock, on the first pension bill that was called up Mr. Enloe made the point of no quorum, and the House adjourned.

164TH DAY.—Mr. Conger called up the conference report on the Silver bill. It was discussed by Messrs. Williams, Conger, Cutcheon, Hermann, Bland, Morrow and Cannon. The four hours allowed for debate having expired the previous question was considered as ordered, and the vote was taken upon agreeing to the conference report. It was agreed to by a strict party vote. Yeas, 122; nays, ninety.

165TH DAY.—The "Atkinson bill," a railroad measure, was debated in Committee of the Whole....The Senate bill to suspend further for ten years the statute in relation to guano islands was passed....Mr. McComas reported favorably from the House Committee on Education the Senate bill to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the support of the agriculture colleges. The committee recommends the passage of the bill without amendment.

166TH DAY.—The bill appropriating $636,189 for additional clerk hire in the Pension Office, made necessary by the Dependent Pension Act, was debated and passed....Mr. Vanderver introduced a bill granting a pension of $3000 a year to the widow of General John C. Fremont.

167TH DAY.—After the journal had been read, Mr. Breckenridge objected to its approval It was agreed to—yeas, 158; nays, 8. One hundred and twenty members were announced as paired on this vote....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Land Grant Forfeiture bill, but no action was taken. Only 142 members, less than a quorum, responded to their names on the last vote. A resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring to the bar of the House such members as were absent without leave....A motion to adjourn at 7 o'clock was agreed to—yeas, 77; nays, 62.

168TH DAY.—The Land Grant Forfeiture bill was passed....Mr. O'Neill presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange protesting against the bill granting to a corporation the use of the north pier at the entrance to the harbor of Buffalo, N. Y.

FIVE WERE KILLED.

Contract Hands Desert Their Employer and are Shot.

Twenty-five colored laborers from the plantations of A. Heffner, near Oak Ridge, Morehouse parish, La., and whose passage he had paid from North Carolina, made their way, under cover of night, into Chicot County, Ark.

They were pursued by a posse of friends of Mr. Heffner, and next morning were found in a dense thicket. When notified by the posse that they were surrounded by a party of men who would do them no harm, and only asked their return to their homes, they expressed willingness to return, but when the posse went forward to meet them the colored laborers, led by the bold trouble maker, opened fire on the posse and for one minute did some wild shooting.

The posse returned the fire and the result was that five of the colored men were killed.

SIXTY DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

An Illinois Man Breaks the Fasting Record and Then Dies.

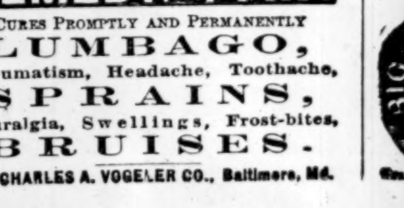
John Roth, who outdid old Tanner in his celebrated fast, died in the County Asylum at Galena, Ill., having passed his sixtieth day of total abstinence from food of any kind or nourishment, except a slight quantity of water which was forced into his stomach mechanically every twenty-four hours.

For such an absolute fast his record is, no doubt, the longest ever made. Recently Roth worked at Scales Mound, near Galena, until attacked by progressive paralysis two months ago, which incapacitated him for work, and soon made it impossible for him to eat. After a week of fasting he was brought to the County Asylum on May 23, and there lingered for fifty-three days without food.

RUSSIA'S CHEAP ISLAND.

Worms, in the Baltic, Bought for $200,000.

The cession of Heligoland to Germany has, it seems, sharpened the appetite of other powers for the acquisition of outlying islands. Very few people have ever heard of Worms Island, in the Baltic, which has belonged for many generations to the Barons of Stackelberg. Russia has long wished to form a coaling station there, but the then owner refused an offer of $5,000,000. Its present proprietor has just parted with it to the Czar for a little over $200,000.



CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
LUMBAGO,
Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache,
SPRAINS,
Neuralgia, Swellings, Frost-bites,
BRUISES.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

BLOWN TO ATOMS

An Awful Calamity in a Little Ohio Village.

Fatal Explosion of Sixteen Hundred Kegs of Giant Powder.

A terrible explosion occurred late in the afternoon at King's powder works on the Little Miami Railroad, twenty miles northeast of Cincinnati, Ohio. Ten persons were killed. Two empty freight cars were being rolled on to a side track where a car containing 500 kegs of gunpowder was standing. As the cars struck there was a terrific explosion and immediately afterward another car containing 800 kegs of gunpowder exploded, making 1300 kegs altogether. William Frauley, a brakeman in the service of the Little Miami, was standing on one of the empty cars when the explosion occurred. His body must have been blown to atoms. No trace of it could be found. At least nine other persons were killed.

The King Powder Company and the Peters Cartridge Works have shops on both sides of the river along the railroad. The explosion occurred on the south side, and the destruction was enormous. There are a number of cottages occupied by workmen in the powder factory and situated close to the track. These were shattered by the explosion and their inmates injured. Twelve or fifteen girls at work in the cartridge factory were crippled by the explosion. The railway station and the freight-house belonging to the Little Miami Railroad, together with all the adjacent buildings, were set on fire and totally consumed. The track and ties of the railroad were fairly torn out of the ground and a great hole ploughed in the ground.

The Peters Cartridge Factory was burned to the ground, nothing but a mass of blackened smouldering ruins remain to mark the spot where the building stood. As soon as the news reached Cincinnati, about 5 o'clock, a relief train was despatched to the scene of the disaster with Superintendent Peters and a large party of surgeons on board, and relief was afforded the sufferers as soon as possible. As most of the girls who were injured live at Morrow and South Lebanon, it was most probable that they will be taken to their homes in those places.

Peters's cartridge factory was a large building and fully supplied with a great amount of costly machinery, both for the manufacture of shells and the loading of shotgun ammunition. A large force of employes was at work at the time the explosion occurred.

News from King's Mills at nine o'clock that night was that ten dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and thirty were known to be wounded.

A messenger of the Adams Express Company on the local train of the Pan Handle road says that when he passed King's Mill station at half-past eleven everything combustible was burning, and people everywhere for a great distance around were fighting the fire. The roadmaster of the Little Miami road, who got on at that station, said there were three families living in little cottages near the place of the explosion, and six hours' diligent search had failed to find any trace of them. An incident related by him was that eight or ten girls in the cartridge factory saved themselves from the flames by catching hold of a rope that happened to hang from the house to the ground and sliding down.

A YOUNG FIEND.

A Sixteen-Year-Old Lad Murders His Father and Mother.

An almost incredible tale of youthful depravity comes from Goreville, Ill., a small town in the western part of Johnson County, far removed from railway and telegraph stations. During the night when everyone was asleep, a man, supposed at the time to be a burglar, broke into the house of a farmer named Morris Sullivan. On being spoken to he fired a pistol at the bed in which Sullivan and his wife were sleeping. The ball struck Sullivan in the breast, inflicting fatal injuries. Mrs. Sullivan jumped out of bed and threw herself upon the murderer, but the pistol was discharged again, and she fell wounded in the left breast. Her injuries are fatal.

By this time the alarm had been given and the neighbors came in. On securing the murderer he was found to be Sullivan's sixteen-year-old son. A few months ago the boy poisoned some water which he gave to his parents, but this attempt at murder failed. He gives as his reason for committing the crime that he was tired of waiting for the old folks' property.

RAN DOWN A YACHT.

Five Persons Drowned in a Collision on the St. Lawrence.

The steamer St. Lawrence collided with the private steam yacht Catherine near Alexandria Bay, N. Y., at 10:30 o'clock in the night. The Catherine had a party of twelve on board, five of whom were drowned. The names of the drowned were:

Mrs. W. D. Hart, Bradford, Penn.; Miss Margaret Henry, Bradford, Penn.; Edward Pemberton, Bradford, Penn.; Mrs. Edward Pemberton, John Senescall, engineer, of Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

The yacht was crossing diagonally over from Alexandria Bay to Grenadier Island and was making directly across the track of the St. Lawrence when the crash occurred.

Captain Baupre, of the St. Lawrence, says that Captain Joseph Senecal, of the Catherine, blew his whistle to take the right, and then took the left hand course.

More diseases are produced by using brown and perfumed soaps than by anything else. Why run such terrible risks when you know Dobbins's Electric Soap is pure and perfect. Dobbins's prevents hands from chapping.

ALL the Governments of Europe are making active preparations for a general war.

J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FIFTEEN States have, within about three years, enacted Ballot Reform laws.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig Syrup Company.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

Health and Strength

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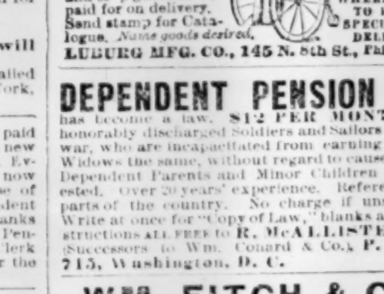
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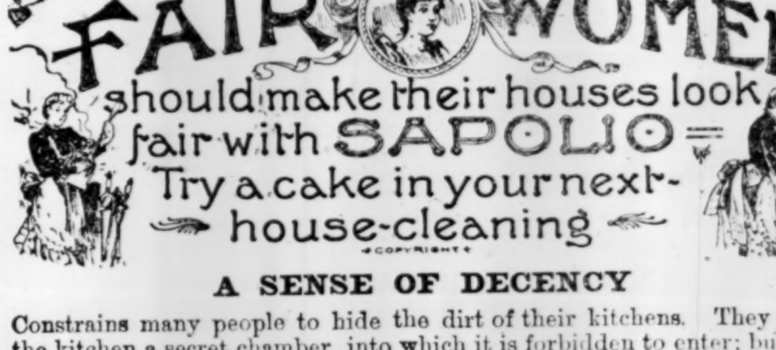
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